

BRITAIN PATIENTLY
AWAITS ACTION ON
GERMAN PAYMENTS

Decision of Reparation Commission Expected to Favor an Unconditional Moratorium

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 17.—From inquiries made by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in British banking and diplomatic circles as to a way out of the impasse reached at the premier's conference on reparations, one general deduction may be made that no one yet sees clearly the next step to be taken. Most people appear to be waiting for a decision from the Reparation Commission.

Efforts are being made to secure that the Reparation Commission's vote on a moratorium shall neither be a tie nor a majority decision at the expense of France. From Brussels come suggestions for a Belgian move to devise a middle course.

In the meantime, the French contend that, in the event of a tie in the Reparation Commission, the matter may be decided by the League of Nations. The French government's casting vote under Article 437 of the Versailles Treaty, which is denied on the British side, this also vigorously disputes. M. Poincaré's contention that because France gets 52 per cent of the reparations she is entitled to a preponderant voice in fixing the terms of demand on Germany. The British reply to this is that as the Allies must back any joint policy arrived at the last report with their full resources they are entitled to an equal vote.

Some bankers believe a large loan to Germany impossible at the moment owing to the conditions of trade, while others are opposed to such a loan on the ground that it would injure rather than help both France and Germany by causing the exchange to improve so much as to increase indebtedness in other directions to an extent which would impair the loan's usefulness. Nevertheless this view is not universal and almost all those interviewed believe that loans doled out in small quantities would be both practical and efficacious. Anyhow this could safely be left to the bankers for there is undoubtedly still a way out, though the avenue of escape grows narrower daily.

One authority who urged the summoning of the Bankers Committee to tackle the question also urged that this should be done soon. "Each time the mark's value falls externally the internal value tends gradually to catch up with it and where there is no such psychological factor as the hope expressed in speculation tending to pull up the external value from the lowest level, the internal level must ultimately sink lower than it would otherwise do and make recovery difficult."

"Not only so, but the effect of each successive fall is cumulative. The first falls are small, the next less small. A week ago the mark opened at 400 lower than the previous day's closing price—a sensational fall, we were told. Last Tuesday it opened 700 lower than it did on Monday and then went on falling. Next week unless something is done the figure may fall 1000 and a week after that 2000. If it is allowed to reach that point, France will never see a penny and may as well put her financial shutters for her own exchange will inevitably fall in the wake of Germany's."

Meanwhile the mark seems likely to fall rapidly unless foreign speculators continue purchasing as before. As their losses to date, however, are estimated at £700,000,000 they are reaching the stage of "once bitten, twice shy."

COMMISSION MEETS INFORMALLY
TO STUDY GERMAN REPARATIONS

PARIS, Aug. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The members of the Reparations Commission met informally today to discuss the possibility of reaching some compromise on the German reparations question, which will be acceptable to both France and Great Britain.

An official meeting of the commission had been scheduled for today, but it was postponed until tomorrow in the hope that the plans now under consideration will be ready for formal submission at that time.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE
POPULAR RULE IN
CHINA COLLAPSING

PEKING, Aug. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The attempt to revive popular government in China is on the verge of collapse, according to a survey of conditions brought to the attention of the foreign legations.

Military leaders are openly defying the Government, cabinet ministers are refusing to assume the responsibilities of their posts, the Treasury is empty, and civil employees, unpaid, have quit their jobs.

ITALIAN SENATE
UPHOLDS CABINET

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 17.—With the appointment of a Nationalist, Luigi Scialoja, as undersecretary for finances, the ministry is complete. After two days' debate the Senate last night approved unanimously a resolution expressing confidence in the Government.

The cabinet, considering the internal situation again normal, decided that the military authorities should hand over their power to the civil authorities.

AMERICAN POLICY OF ISOLATION
FROM EUROPE MAY BE DROPPED

Harding Administration Ready to Confer With Other Nations When Right Time Comes, View in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The fact that the United States has refrained from participation in all recent international financial and economic conferences does not necessarily mean that this country will continue indefinitely to pursue a course of aloofness. On the contrary, the indications are that the present American Administration will be pleased to join in any combined move as soon as the European nations reach a satisfactory basis of adjustment among themselves.

Failure of the French and British premiers to reach any agreement at the recent conference in London, has revived discussion of the subject and has added to the conviction which is growing in some quarters here that the only hope for a solution of the problems of German reparations and allied debts lies in a world conference, as comprehensive in scope as the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament and the consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern problems.

If such a conference were to have any chance of success, experts here agree, the United States would have to be represented. Indeed, many officials in closest touch with the situation in Europe believe nothing could be accomplished unless the United States took the initiative and submitted definite, concrete proposals in much the same manner as Mr. Hughes took the Washington Conference in hand.

Many Obstacles Put Forth

Many considerations are operating, however, to discourage President Harding from calling such a conference at the present time, although there is apparently little doubt as to his power to call it if he desires, or the authority of the Debt Funding Commission to deal with the problems before it in a general conference rather than by separate negotiations, as matters are now being handled.

First among these considerations is the disturbed domestic situation, including two gigantic strikes and important legislation pending before Congress. Furthermore, the sentiment of the country at present is decidedly against anything savoring of a concession in the matter of foreign indebtedness, leaders believe. If any proposal by the United States for the general settlement of the world financial situation were to meet with favor, they assert, it would necessarily involve considerable sacrifice on the part of the world's greatest creditor, just as the Hughes naval plan involved the greatest sacrifice on the part of the American people. The temper of the American people, it is believed, is at present against any such sacrifice.

DEBT COMMISSION
TO RETURN TO PARIS

M. Parmentier Ordered Home to Report Result of Conversations With American Officials

PARIS, Aug. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, has ordered the French Debt Commission, headed by Jean V. Parmentier, to return to Paris from Washington immediately. It was learned today.

M. Parmentier has been ordered home to report the results of conversations with American officials regarding the liquidation of the French debt to the United States.

The commission probably will return to America in the autumn, it was said today, prepared to give a definite answer as to when France can commence making payments of interest and principal on the French debt.

Recall Not Considered as Breaking Off Negotiations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Recall of the French Commission which has been negotiating the liquidation of the debts of France to the United States with American officials here, is not to be considered as a breaking off of negotiations, it was explained today by Jean V. Parmentier, chairman of the commission.

He said negotiations for funding the demand notes into long-term obligations are proceeding smoothly, but it has been found that communicating back and forth between Paris and Washington has proved impractical, and a personal conference between the French Government officials and the Parmentier commission is necessary to obtain a clear understanding.

Mr. Mellon's Statement

M. Parmentier and Charles R. LeNeveu, his colleague, conferred with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the World War Debt Funding Commission, and Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and secretary of the Funding Commission. Following the conference, Mr. Mellon issued this statement:

"M. Parmentier and his associate, M. LeNeveu, conferred informally with me, the chairman of the World War Debt Funding Commission. M. Parmentier informed the commission that he had discussed with his Government by cable the results of previous conferences with the commission and that his Government has asked him to return to Paris for a full discussion of the matter."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Another and perhaps the most important consideration operating to discourage the calling of such a conference by the United States, is the fact that the European nations themselves apparently have not yet come to a full realization of their helplessness. They apparently are still not entirely convinced of the futility of their present methods of dealing with the situation. Until allied statesmen and the people whom they represent come to a full conviction that they cannot solve their difficulties by present methods of procedure, observers here believe it would be a waste of time for this Government to attempt to make constructive suggestions.

Meanwhile, those most competent to judge are confident the present deadlock between France and Great Britain will be broken, at least temporarily. The main object of British policy, experts here point out, has been to bring about such a restoration of the balance of power on the European Continent as would permit her to resume her war rôle as arbiter between opposing continental combinations. With Russia more or less outside the family of nations and with Germany prostrate, France has enjoyed a dominating military position, which, observers here are convinced, has been distasteful to Great Britain. Hence the persistent propaganda against so-called French militarism and the equally persistent attempt on the part of Mr. Lloyd George to force an easing up on Germany.

Would Loosen French Grasp

An attempt also is made to explain this manner of reasoning Great Britain's eagerness for the restoration of Russia. Such a restoration would carry with it the revival of Russian military power, which would operate to loosen the French military grasp on Europe and the economic rehabilitation of Russia would bring about the trade revival necessary to save the British economic situation.

In all these efforts, British diplomacy has thus far been unsuccessful, losing chiefly because of the dogged perseverance of the French in their determination to exact staggering indemnities from Germany, and their unwavering military policy of keeping a great army ready to enforce the dictates of their Government.

There remain, however, many important questions involving clashes of British and French interests, any of which might offer the basis for a "trade." Among these are the Near East, the Tangier question, and the ever-present problem of the oil fields of the Caucasus, which Great Britain wants, and the coal of the Ruhr, which France covets.

AMERICAN FIRMS
WARNED TO AVOID
GERMAN BRANCHES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Warning against the establishment of branch factories in Germany by American firms was contained today in a report to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, by a special committee of business men appointed to handle economic problems relating to western Europe. The report asserted that any temporary advantage to be gained by the location of branches in Germany by American firms would be more than offset when stabilization in that country brings on further violent financial dislocation.

LIMITATION OF NAVIES SAVES
\$10,000,000,000 FOR TAXPAYERS

Impressive Lesson in Economy Drawn From Results of Washington Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—An impressive lesson on the merits of "beating swords into ploughshares" is given in a brochure on the finances of disarmament just issued by a big New York institution, the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.

After a detailed analysis of what was accomplished at the Washington Conference, the bank's statisticians show that the United States, the British Empire and Japan, during the 10 years' life of the treaty for the limitation of armaments will realize savings in the three countries of from \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000 a year. In round numbers, it is shown, these nations will be relieved of the expenditure of \$10,000,000,000 of which \$2,500,000,000 would be borne by the United States.

"The question was often asked during the war, what will be the attitude of the tax-ridden people toward the institutions of the day, when the fervor of war-time patriotism is gone?" The brochure goes on: "The question is now one of vital significance, for we recognize that whereas the war itself broke but at a time when people in Europe were protesting against political and social institutions which had become oppressively expensive, these institutions are now far more expensive than before. In the case of practically all the continental nations, we know them to be confronted with the necessity of raising so much for government purposes, without any writing off of old indebtedness, that their people are called upon to give up an extraordinary part of their earnings to the State."

Cost of Living Drops
Three Points in Britain

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The index figure for the cost of living in the month of July, just announced by the Labor Ministry, is 31 above the pre-war level, a drop of three points from that of June. The reduction is ascribed entirely to the heavy drop in the price of potatoes.

Employment, though still bad generally, has shown a further slight improvement. The number of unemployed on July 31 was approximately 1,400,000, as compared with 1,450,000 at the end of June.

TROOPS TAKE OVER
CAPE BRETON MINE

Four Collieries Are Reported Flooding—Strikers Stone Train of Soldiers

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 17.—With four collieries reported flooding, and two of them reported already damaged, the general strike situation in Cape Breton today was worse than at any time since it started. Pumping services which for 36 hours were maintained by officials and other volunteers are failing at some collieries through exhaustion of the men.

Colonel Elkins from Halifax with 250 troops occupied No. 2 colliery at New Aberdeen after cars with a party of workers who had been sent from Sydney to man the pumps had been stoned and the workers sent back to Sydney. Military reinforcements are expected here from Quebec.

Today's record follows: Stoning of Colonel Elkins' troop train as it entered New Aberdeen. Stoning of cars with workers sent from Sydney to man the pumps at New Aberdeen. They were driven back to the city.

Clash between soldiers and civilians at No. 2 mine, in which several shots were fired without casualties. Glace Bay veterans wired federal and provincial authorities demanding withdrawal of troops and plan a demonstration for tomorrow.

New Aberdeen and New Waterford are regarded as the storm centers of the strike.

AMHERST, N. S., Aug. 17.—Adjutant Hallet L. Richardson, of the 13th Cumberland Regiment, has received word to hold two companies in readiness to proceed to Springfield for duty in connection with the coal strike.

QUEBEC, Aug. 17.—A detachment of the Royal 22d Regiment has started for patrol duty at the coal mines. The contingent numbers 250 men and 12 officers.

Anthracite Mine Resumption
Expected Under 1921 Scale

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The return to the mines of anthracite workers was expected to follow today's conference between officials of the Miners Union and the operators here. The miners, through their scale committee, have been asking a 20 per cent increase in their pay. The operators wanted a reduction in wages. Both sides, it was indicated, were ready to recede from their stand, and close observers declared that there was a likelihood of the 1921 wage scale being adopted for another term.

PRESIDENT MAY ASK
ACTION TO PREVENT
STRIKES IN FUTURE

Mr. Harding Hopeful That Conference of Rail Heads and "Big Four" Chiefs Will Bring Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Legislation to correct fundamental causes of the constantly recurring strikes on the railroads and the coal mines—two basic industries—is expected to be asked of Congress by President Harding, when he appears before a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The President was expected to address Congress today, but in view of the meeting this afternoon in New York between representatives of the "Big Four" brotherhoods and executives of the railroads, he decided to postpone his special message. Hope is held by the Administration that the "Big Four" will accomplish a settlement of the strike of railway shop employees.

Announcement was made at the White House that the President, in his message, would review his steps toward effecting an adjustment of the strike of shop employees, but it is not thought likely that he will at this time ask for legislation to enable the Government to seize and operate the railroads.

In the opinion of leaders at the Capitol the time has not arrived to necessitate such drastic action, though a continuation of the strike for many weeks would force such a move in order to keep the mails and necessities moving.

Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, conferred with the President this morning, after which Mr. Mondell said he did not believe the Executive would request Government operation legislation at this time. He believed the President would make recommendations along other lines.

Strikes Delay Business

For the past two months the coal strike has been one of the chief topics in official quarters. Practically the entire time of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been devoted to this problem, necessitating his neglecting routine work of promoting the country's commerce. Since the railroad strike practically every session of the Cabinet has been devoted to the industrial problem. Important appointments, such as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has been held up, as well as other official business.

The President, in his address to Congress, is expected to enlarge on the economic loss of railway and coal strikes, with their international ramifications. From the start of the railway strike, the President has insisted that the United States Railway Labor Board should be clothed with authority to enforce its decisions. Both the railway managers and the unions have flouted decisions of the board; the present strike is in violation of a warning.

At present the board's authority runs no further than to spend weeks or months considering a question affecting the wages of workers, and then if its decisions does not please either side the dissatisfied party may disregard it and use its usual weapons of strikes or lockouts. A governmental agency with no further power than that is considered a farce by Ben W. Hooper, its chairman.

Anti-Strike Clause Failed

In his proposals for settling the railway strike President Harding made one of the conditions a recognition on both sides that the labor board's decisions should be obeyed. When the Transportation Act was being considered by Congress in 1920, efforts were made to insert anti-strike clauses, but they failed of passage. Labor insisted on a constitutional right to strike.

On the other hand all provisions to regulate the earnings of the roads, how and where they shall be operated

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS
AUGUST 17, 1922

General

Troops Take Charge of Cape Breton Mine 1
Minesmen Expected to Return Home 1
Thousands Spent on Liquor Frauds 1
President May Ask Strike Preventive Act 1
Disarmament Saves \$10,000,000,000 1
America May Drop Isolation Policy 1
Irish Rebellion Said to Be Broken 2
Chicago Tenants Buying Own Homes 3
Anti-Klan Democratic Wins Oklahoma 3
Governor of New York Wins Re-election 3
Schick Test Drive Begun in Buffalo 3
Poland Makes Big Strides 3
Natives Share in Government 4
Assembly in India Pares Estimate 4
Divergent Views on Debt and Reparations 5
De Valera Letters 5
Turks Say Americans Seek Concessions 5
Sporting
Newport Casino Tennis 12
Major League Baseball 12
U. S. Professional Golf 12
U. S. Relay Teams 12
U. S. Women's Tennis 12
Army Wins Polo Title 13
Finance
Stock Market Quotations 8
American Sugar Earnings 8
Half-Year Net Gain in Steel Products 12
Earnings of Bonds Increase 9
Profits of United Fruit Large 9
Cyrus K. Curtis—Portrait 10
American Can Goods in World Markets 10
Marine to Expand German Trade 10
Seaboard Air Line Adjustments 10
Features
The Household Page 6
Page of the Seven Arts 7
Our Young Folks' Page 16
The Home Forum 17
The Table in the Wilderness 17
Editorials 18

ENFORCEMENT IN PERIL
AS CALIFORNIA SENATE
ASPIRANTS DODGE ISSUE

Messrs. Johnson and Moore Ignore Direct Appeal for Definite Statement of Their Attitude Toward Prohibition Laws

WRIGHT ACT'S ADOPTION CALLED
ESSENTIAL TO END BOOTLEGGING

Senator's Friends Cite Record to Show He Is "Safe" for Drys—Impartial Observers Compare Rivals on Mathematical Basis

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public office with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17 (Special).—With only 12 days intervening before the primary election, California voters who favor enforcement of the prohibition law are confronted with this fact: whichever candidate is elected to the United States Senate he will represent more largely the anti-prohibition than prohibition sentiment, and will owe his election largely to the votes of those who are opposed to the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

It is conceded that the next senator will be a Republican, either the incumbent, Hiram Johnson, or his opponent in the primary, Charles C. Moore, since in the registration for the primaries no county shows a Democratic majority. Neither of these candidates has made any statement of his position on the enforcement of prohibition. Both have evaded at all times a definite reply to the question frequently asked of them as to where each stands on the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

That is to say, the people of this state who want a senator who will uphold all the laws of this country, including the Eighteenth Amendment, find themselves, on the eve of the primary, compelled to choose between two candidates, neither of whom is pledged to prohibition, each of whom is supported by a faction of the liquor interests, and neither of whom think he is strong enough to cast aside the anti-prohibition support which has been given him and take his stand for the strict enforcement of the law.

State Enforcement Main Issue

Since the Eighteenth Amendment is the law and since there is hardly a remote chance of altering that law, it is far more important to the people of California that they obtain the passage of a state law enforcing prohibition than that they elect a dry senator, or even a dry majority in the Legislature. The Wright Enforcement Act, making the Volstead Act a part of the state law of California, and putting all the police and judicial powers of the State back of the enforcement of prohibition is today far more important than the election of any man in California.

With every force at their command the liquor interests of California are fighting the adoption of the Wright Act. The propaganda being spread is reaching into every crossroads hamlet, every farmhouse, every home in California. The liquor interests by their own admissions and the admissions of those who have contributed to the fund for this purpose, are provided with more than \$300,000 to be used for the express purpose of defeating the Wright Act.

Dry Campaign Lacks Force
Against this campaign of money and propaganda to save the bootlegger and the whiskey maker, comparatively little is being done, except through the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and unless there is a radical change for the better in the quantity and the quality of the effort being put forward by other agencies, including the Anti-Saloon League, to combat the liquor forces in this campaign the same disaster which overtook the Harris prohibition enforcement act in 1920, will befall the Wright Act on Nov. 7.

Two years ago, when, as now, the Anti-Saloon League led the campaign for an enforcement act, that act was defeated through the same tactics of delay, inability to meet advances of the liquor interests and lack of effort to educate the voters which are so evident throughout the State today. And if the Wright Enforcement Act is defeated this year, the cause of prohibition will suffer a setback in California from which it will not recover in a decade.

Friends Defend Mr. Johnson

Representative of The Christian Science Monitor in investigating the relation of the liquor interests to the California senatorial campaign has been guided by a desire to give the truth regarding the situation without regard to personalities and with no desire to support or to oppose any candidate. As a result, The Christian Science Monitor has published only information gathered from sources considered absolutely reliable, one of the most influential of which was the Anti-Saloon League.

The article published in these columns attributing the support of the liquor interests to Mr. Johnson was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

based on statements by Dr. A. H. Briggs, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, with headquarters in San Francisco, and by William Seward Scott, who was introduced to the representative of this newspaper by Dr. Briggs as an investigator for the Anti-Saloon League. The Johnsons' friends and supporters have since denied that the liquor interests are backing him to any greater extent than they are supporting Mr. Moore.

Men who are impartial observers, men who have been working for years for the cause of prohibition in California, have come to the front for Mr. Johnson, with the declaration that he is a far more reliable friend of prohibition enforcement than is Mr. Moore.

Represents Progressive Policies

Franklin Hichborn, who for more than 20 years has been in the front rank of every successful campaign for any form of prohibition law in California, believes that prohibition enforcement is safer in the hands of Mr. Johnson than it would be in those of Mr. Moore if the latter were to be elected Senator.

"As between Senator Hiram Johnson and Mr. Charles C. Moore," said Mr. Hichborn to the writer, "I am supporting Senator Johnson on the broad ground that he and the great majority of those associated with him represent the progressive and humanitarian policies which have been adopted in California during the past 10 years, while Mr. Moore, and with him, represents now, as they always have, the opposition to these policies. On the further ground of the prohibition issue, my support is given to Senator Johnson as against Mr. Moore for the reason that the records of the two men show that the cause of prohibition enforcement will be far safer in those of Mr. Moore. Senator Johnson's record on these questions is a matter of public knowledge, and his service in promoting them is established. On the other hand, so far as Mr. Moore's record has been made, and as far as the development of the campaign has brought it out, his record and attitude are neither satisfying nor favorable.

Facts About Mr. Moore

"I base this statement on those considerations: First, that Mr. Moore as president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition used his influence and power of position to defeat the so-called Kehoe bill which prohibited the sale of intoxicants at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Second, when genuine prohibitionists attempted in 1920 to save the Harris prohibition enforcement law from the defeat which mismanagement of the campaign had made apparently inevitable, Charles C. Moore was one of the few prominent San Francisco men who refused to permit his name to be used in support of that measure. Third, that Dr. Arthur Briggs, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, is reported in the San Jose news for July 19, as saying that Moore has announced that if he be elected to the United States Senate he will stand for wine and beer. Fourth, it is a matter of notoriety that Mr. Moore's supporters, in making a house-to-house campaign in San Diego and Los Angeles, where prohibition sentiment predominates, are representing Mr. Moore as a dry, while here in San Francisco, where anti-prohibition sentiment prevails, Mr. Moore's representatives, when approached on the question, are referring wet inquirers to the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League to corroborate their statement that Mr. Moore has announced that he is for wine and beer. Fifth, that the Order of Camels, a nation-wide, anti-prohibition organization, has endorsed Mr. Moore as against Senator Hiram Johnson."

Comparison of Records

Another impartial observer who would welcome and support a thoroughly dry candidate for senator if one were in the field, is Edwin E. Grant, former state senator, author of the California Red-Light Abatement Act, and of the Grant prohibition enforcement ordinance, now in force in some three score cities and towns in the State. Mr. Grant weighed the two candidates for the United States senatorship thus:

"As neither Johnson nor Moore has a 100 per cent dry record, it is impossible to put either out as a genuinely dry candidate. Johnson's record as Governor of California on wet and dry issues that came before him was such as to merit the support at that time of any drys on that issue alone. As United States Senator he voted right on the Eighteenth Amendment, on the Volstead Act, and on overriding President Wilson's veto of the Volstead Act. Then he fell down on the medicinal beer bill.

"But Moore, as president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition lent his influence to the defeat of the Exposition Dry Zone Bill in the 1913 Legislature, in which I served, as a result of which the exposition was soaking wet. This reduces Moore's dry average, and makes him about 25 per cent dry and 75 per cent wet. So, on a wet and dry issue, from a purely mathematical standpoint, as between these two candidates, I decidedly favor Johnson. Then again, if we eliminate one because he fails to

Germans Keep French From Crossing Frontier

By The Associated Press

STRAUBOURG, Aug. 17.—TRAVEL across the German frontier is interrupted, as far as French nationals are concerned, due to the German passport authorities on the border closing their offices or finding pretexts to refuse visas. Thus far about 5000 French travelers have been delayed by these tactics.

measure up 100 per cent on the dry question we must eliminate the other, thus leaving the wet and dry issue altogether out of the senatorial campaign."

Mr. Moore's supporters are not so ready to make comparisons on the prohibition question as are the followers of Mr. Johnson, and the writer has been unable to find one impartial observer of the senatorial campaign who will even intimate that Mr. Moore will be as dry a Senator as Mr. Johnson has been. Peter Crosby, campaign manager here for Mr. Moore, came as near to a definite statement of Mr. Moore's position on the liquor question as any that has been given out, when he said to the writer:

Stands for Support of Law

"Mr. Moore has not issued a statement favoring the liquor interests but in his address at Pomona, in the last week in July he did say, 'I am in favor of supporting the constitution of the United States and all the laws without fear or favor. The Volstead Act is now the law of the land. If I should be elected United States Senator I will recommend for appointment only those who will honestly and efficiently enforce the law.'"

Another influential and close adherent to Mr. Moore today informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "Mr. Moore stands for a full and fair trial of the Volstead Act and the prohibition law, but if, after such trial, it should be found that a majority of the people of the United States are still in opposition to that law then Mr. Moore would be in favor of changing it to conform to the wishes of the majority."

Notwithstanding these views of observers and of the claims of the adherents of the rival candidates, neither Mr. Moore nor Mr. Johnson has made any statement indicating his stand on the State enforcement, which is the problem before California voters. Mr. Moore has met all questions with silence. Mr. Johnson has met every question as to his stand on prohibition enforcement with apparent scorn, even in the many cases in which women and leaders of women's organizations have questioned him. In no case has he answered the questions.

Both Ignore Letter

On Aug. 8, the writer sent by registered mail a letter to Mr. Johnson and to Mr. Moore, asking, in behalf of The Christian Science Monitor, a statement of each candidate's attitude toward first, the Volstead Act; second, the Wright Enforcement Act; and third, the return of wine and beer. Though each candidate received this letter, neither had replied to it up to midnight of Aug. 16. In the Moore headquarters the letter was considered by a campaign committee of five men, and by vote of 4 to 1 it was decided to make no reply. The writer has been unable to ascertain what action was taken by the Johnson campaign committee, other than that no reply has been received.

Thus, despite all denials, and all statements to the contrary, Mr. Johnson has consistently refused all opportunities to state his position on the enforcement of prohibition, either by nation or by state, beyond the shadow of a doubt, and Mr. Moore has persistently evaded the issue, except to make a campaign statement at Pomona, which is merely a reiteration of the oath of office which he will have to take if he becomes a senator, that is to say, that he will support the constitution and the laws of the United States.

The result of a fair and impartial survey of the campaign for the United States Senatorship in California, is the statement that there is no dependably dry candidate to whom the anti-liquor forces can pin their faith, with the assurance that their desires will be carried out, nor any candidate who is sufficiently opposed to the liquor interests to stand up and declare that he is in favor of complete enforcement of the will of the people as expressed in the Eighteenth Amendment.

Judge, Advocating Action, Hears 69 Liquor Cases in Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10. (Special Correspondence)—Undertaking to "handle a year's liquor cases in a week," as he announced when he arrived, Judge Frank H. Rudkin of the United States District Court of Spokane, Wash., sitting in the Federal District Court here, marked the first day of his stay by hearing the cases of 69 alleged violators of the Volstead Act. Of these, 33 were fined for a total of \$3275. Thirteen complaints were dismissed as "charges not proven." The remaining 23 defendants failed to appear, and their bonds, aggregating \$15,500, were ordered forfeited. Judge Rudkin is of the opinion that the courts could keep up with the liquor law violation cases if they would adopt a little more speed in hearing cases, quicker decision, and more prompt forfeiture of bonds for those who fail to appear. He is trying out the experiment, and the bootleggers, who have been arrested in flocks since Samuel F. Rutler became prohibition director in this district, are trying in every way to avoid appearance before the Spokane judge.

418,000 GALLONS WHISKY MOVED
FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 16.—A total of 418,000 gallons of whisky were removed from Kentucky warehouses during the first four months of this year by owners of the warehouses, according to reports made to John J. Craig, auditor of public works, Kentucky. The reports include every warehouse in the State except that of the Rugby Distillery, which has been seized by the United States Government.

STATE ATTORNEYS UPHOLD DRY LAW

Washington Prosecutors Strenuously Oppose "Light Wine and Beer" Modification

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Aug. 10. (Special Correspondence)—"Believing that any use of liquors would be destructive to the cause of prohibition," said the Washington State Prosecuting Attorneys Association in recent annual convention, "it is therefore resolved that we oppose the sale of light wines or beer, or any so-called 'moderate' use of intoxicants."

The association prepared a lengthy and pointed set of resolutions on the subject, beginning with the statement that "it is apparent that interested parties are attempting to discredit the prohibition laws by ridicule and by claims that they are incapable of enforcement." To dispute this latter statement, the association went on to express our conviction that the bone dry law and the Volstead Act are being enforced as effectively and successfully as any other criminal law upon the statute books.

The State of Washington, dry for years, once had in effect the "permit system" allowing a so-called moderate use of intoxicants, and thus the attorneys spoke from experience when they asserted "we oppose the sale of light wines and beer, believing that any use of liquors would be destructive of the cause of prohibition and in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

The resolutions concluded with a request that all citizens aid in teaching respect for the laws, "whether prohibition or otherwise." The superior judge of the State in convention went on record for a law that would create a jury commissioner whose business it would be to compile a jury list by first hand investigation, leaving out the names of all persons considered unfit for jury work because of a disrespect for the law or other reasons.

The prosecutors also favored a law giving the State as many peremptory challenges of talesmen as the defense has, and another law allowing convictions in criminal cases by a vote of 10 to 11 jurors instead of the 12. Too, they favored the passage of a law making it legal to search automobiles without a warrant.

All these laws or changes were deemed essential for a strengthening of the State's position in the prosecution of criminal cases and particularly for the better enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Washington's success in enforcing its dry laws is a refutation of the statement that the Volstead Act cannot be enforced.

THOUSANDS SPENT ON LIQUOR FRAUDS

(Continued from Page 1)

is said to be an attempt by foreign liquor interests to break down United States prohibition laws.

By stating the case negatively—telling one to be careful not to do certain things or a high alcoholic percentage will be produced—this company, it is said, gives instructions in the manufacture of an illegal product.

While it is thought that a large number of those who advertise various concoctions for the manufacture of an alcoholic beverage product are merely the modern version of the "confidence man" who used to "sell" the Flatiron Building to the western visitor to New York, there is no doubt that concentrations and essences of questionable character are sold both from within and from without the boundaries of the United States. These are, in most cases, said to be dangerous products, making a so-called beverage of worse qualities than the usual home-made liquors. "They are generally worse than even the patent medicines that are being sold for their alcoholic content and which often have such a disastrous effect upon the drinker," said an official connected with the prohibition forces. "The poisons which some of these strange substitutes for whisky contain are very bad—much worse than those contained in the common variety of moonshine whisky or home-brewed beer."

MISSISSIPPI STARTS "RUN OFF" CAMPAIGN

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 17.—Campaign managers for James K. Vardaman, former United States Senator, who, on the face of available unofficial returns, gained a plurality but failed to obtain a majority in the Democratic primary and Hubert D. Stephens, who will oppose Mr. Vardaman in the "run off," perfected their plans today for a second campaign to obtain endorsement as the party nominee for United States Senator to succeed John Sharp Williams. Statements issued from the headquarters of the two candidates expressed confidence of drawing to their support the vote given to Miss Belle Kearney, who ran third in the race. The second primary will be held Sept. 5.

PINNACLE OF ROCKIES SCALED SECOND TIME

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 17. (By United Press)—Mt. Robson, highest pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains, has been conquered by man for the second time. Windsor Putnam of San Francisco, accompanied by a Canadian guide, achieved the summit last Friday.

BANK COMMISSIONER SUEDE
Arthur Berenson, a Boston Attorney, today brought suit for \$50,000 in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts against the Tremont Trust Company and Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner and custodian for the trust company. Mr. Berenson alleges that he deposited this amount during February 1921, as a special fund and is entitled to be paid in its entirety as a priority claim.

PRESIDENT MAY ASK ACTION TO PREVENT STRIKES IN FUTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

and the personnel of the boards of directors, were left in the bill intact. The argument advanced by opponents of strikes was that Labor could not constitutionally cause a national transportation peril by striking; that it was perfectly constitutional for laborers to resign individually but not in a group, so as to endanger the public welfare.

The President's views on the coal strike were represented by an Administration spokesman to be that this situation rapidly is easing. Production already has been resumed in a large area and enough operators are expected to sign the pact made at Cleveland recently to prevent a severe fuel shortage next winter. The outlook for settlement of the anthracite suspension also is considered bright.

Would Stabilize Mining

Mr. Hoover said that if the coal strike resulted in some plan being worked out to prevent strikes in the future, the long suspension will have resulted in more good than harm. Strikes in the soft coal regions occur about every two years, with their accompanying hardship on the country.

President Harding's views on this subject are shown to be similar to those of his Secretary of Commerce. It is expected he will recommend that Congress appoint a commission to learn all the facts in the mining industry and make recommendations to Congress for correcting the unsound economic conditions.

The bituminous coal mines operate about a third of the year in normal times. The rest of the year the mines are idle, and the wage scale must be high enough to keep them while out of work. It is agreed by those familiar with the mining industry that there are too many miners and too many mines being operated. How to keep a few mines operating the year round and meet the needs of the country and prevent other mines from operating is the crux of the problem.

Brotherhood Officials Confer With Railroad Heads and Present Peace Program

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. (By The Associated Press)—The fifth effort by an outside agency to end the nation-wide shopmen's strike that began more than six weeks ago, was made today, when leaders of the railroad brotherhoods went into conference with a committee representing railroad officials at the Broadway headquarters of the Association of Railway Executives.

Five brotherhood leaders, representing the running trades of the railroads, drew up a program for ending of the nation-wide shopmen's strike, to be submitted to the conference, at a more informal assembly, which was called upon arrival of Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Representatives of the stationary trades, who were watching closely the brotherhood conference, indicated that they expected the running crafts not to suggest any compromise on the matter of seniority rights, which has proved the big stumbling block in peace efforts thus far.

While the strike leaders would not permit themselves to be quoted, they indicated that they did not expect the brotherhoods to suggest any patched-up compromise to the executives. Nor did they expect the brotherhoods to promise to exert their influence to get the shopmen to return if seniority rights were not guaranteed strikers.

When President Harding first proposed restoration of strikers with full seniority rights, the executives rejected the suggestion. When the President put forward his second program for a rail peace, he suggested that the carriers take back their striking shopmen and let the Railroad Labor Board decide the matter of seniority. To this proposition the majority of the railroads agreed.

The members of the union's committee, besides Mr. Stone, are: L. E. Sheppard of the conductors, W. N. Doak, representing President Lee of the trainmen, E. H. Robertson of the firemen, and T. C. Cushman of the switchmen.

Representatives of nine other unions who are in touch with the conference are B. M. Jewell, head of the striking shop crafts; J. A. Franklin, president of the boiler makers; Martin F. Ryan, president of the carmen; James Burns, vice-president of the sheet metal workers; Edward Evans, vice-president of the electrical workers; Timothy Healy, president of the independent firemen; W. B. Heit, president of the signalmen; Edward Manion, president of the telegraphers; E. F. Grable, president of the maintenance of way men, and Richard Dee, vice-president of the rail and steamship clerks.

These unions include some of the striking shop crafts, and their approval will be asked of any plan the mediating brotherhoods may agree upon with the rail executives. Heading the employers is T. de Witt Cuyler, chairman of the National Association, with a committee of nine railroad presidents.

Men Enough, Says New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—Claiming to have filled all positions vacated by the strike of the shopmen with enough men to spare to send 300 to southern roads, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad have sent out notices canceling all contracts for advertisements in the newspapers here for machinists, electricians and other shopmen.

According to Supt. E. B. Regan there is an estimate of 6000 men at work here besides the 300 sent to the southern roads. Mr. Regan said that the large majority of men at work at present are entirely competent to fill the places of the men who are out, and although it is probable that a few will have to be discharged because of

incompetency the road is in a position to hold its own.

Railroad men who were interviewed expressed doubt as to the number of men the company claimed to have at work and some went so far as to designate the cancellation of contracts for advertisements as propaganda on the part of the company for the purpose of conveying the impression that the road was not being affected by the strike.

Temporary Injunction Granted

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 17.—Following an arraignment of the alleged methods employed by striking shopmen, many of which he said were inconceivable in a state that prides itself upon its law and order, Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the United States District Court, at a hearing today granted a temporary injunction to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad enjoining all persons from interfering with the property, business and employees of the company.

MR. DRURY DEFENDS PROGRESSIVE PLAN

Cooperation Between Farmers and Urban Voters Called Good for Ontario

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 17. (Special)—The proposal of E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, to broaden the farmers government into a Progressive organization to permit the inclusion of urban representatives by which the electors of advanced liberal views could meet on common ground has stirred province-wide discussion. Replying to head of the United Farmers of Ontario, J. J. Morrison who opposes the suggestion, Mr. Drury today said:

"The United Farmers of Ontario was not constituted a political organization, was not built for a political organization, and the securing in a political way of the co-operation of our supporters in towns and cities does not mean the organization would be dissolved or its work in any sense curtailed or nullified. In my opinion no one should object to allowing our urban supporters an opportunity to co-operate with the rural people politically."

The Hon. Peter Smith, provincial treasurer of Ontario, declared that he had found a large body of opinion in favor of the Drury proposals. He believes that it will be possible to work out the whole Progressive Party plan in a manner that will reconcile all opinions and produce a new virile and harmonious organization.

During a speech at a picnic yesterday Mr. Drury, reviewing the three years' record of the Government, said that when the unexpected happened and it was found that one group dominated the Ontario Legislature he hesitated before accepting the task of conducting the affairs of the Province. In the light of what had occurred he was able to say now that the Government had no promises to make but a record, good or bad, upon which the people must pass judgment. It was a record, he believed, of varied achievement made under difficulties. But there had been sound progress, reasonable efficiency and solid administration.

In joining issues with Mr. Morrison of the Farmers organization, the Premier stated: "The farmers need an organization for self education. They need an organization for business, because we have touched only the possibilities of co-operative marketing. To do these things properly the organization must be kept free from politics."

VATICAN REJECTS FRENCH CONVENTION

By Special Cable
ROME, Aug. 17.—Giornale d'Italia says that the convention with France has been rejected by the Vatican. The Pope recently summoned a congregational extraordinary on ecclesiastical affairs in order to approve the project prepared by Cardinal Gasparri and Monsignor Ceretti, Papal nuncio at Paris and M. Jonart, French Ambassador at the Vatican.

Of 16 cardinals who attended the meeting only three voted favorably on the project, which had been disapproved beforehand by the French bishops. The Pope in refusing to take a definite attitude ordered further inquiry of the French legislature in order to find a way to provide otherwise for Roman Catholic interests in France.

LYNN SHOE MEN ASK FOR AN INJUNCTION

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 17.—The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association today filed in the Superior Court in Boston a bill in equity seeking an injunction to prevent the members of the Women Stitches Union and other local unions of the United Shoe Workers of America from striking. The women stitches walked out yesterday and today practically every stitching department in the city was idle. The manufacturers, in the bill in equity, also asked that the unions be ordered to accept the working agreement and wage scale recommended by Mayor Harlan A. McPhetres' adjustment board last week.

FASCISTI TO NAME ARMY COMMANDERS

By Special Cable
ROME, Aug. 17.—Signor Mussolini presided at yesterday's Fascist congress in Milan, at which a resolution was adopted demanding the appointment of three persons to constitute the supreme command of the Fascist forces in order to execute military movements which might be required by circumstances. The congress adopted another resolution for dissolution of the Chamber as not representing the people's will and giving orders to the local Fascist to intensify the propaganda for electoral purposes.

MR. COLLINS SAYS BACKBONE OF IRISH REBELLION IS BROKEN

Scuffs at Interference From Rebels and Declares Parliament Ready to Meet at Any Time

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Michael Collins is following up the Cork victories and undaunted by the Drogheda setback gives an interview proclaiming that the backbone of the rebellion has been broken and that there is no military obstacle to Parliament meeting at any time. He scoffs at interference from the rebels, saying that their principal accomplishments are civilian casualties and property destruction. Drogheda is now considered safe, due to the concentration of national troops preparing to recover Dundalk.

Meanwhile the irregulars are still in undisputed possession of Dundalk, where things are reported to be quieting down, with business very much as usual, no shots being heard for 24 hours. The Free State censors were promptly disposed and irregulars installed. In this connection it should be realized that all news emanating from Southern Ireland by wire or mail is subject to such control. The Republican censor issued a statement showing that Dundalk was captured by the fourth northern division of the Irish Republican Army.

Truce Demanded

A meeting was also called where a resolution was passed demanding a truce, so that new elections could be held to choose between the constitution described as a "dishonorable peace with England" or a "mandate to maintain the independence of the Southern Irish Nation." The question arises as to whether the "southern" signifies abandonment of the claims to Ulster. The rebels' coup placed them in control of this section from the Ulster border to Killybegs, five miles north of the Boyne, but it is not expected that they will remain as Drogheda has not been attacked and the Free State forces there are taking the initiative.

Cork is reported to be settling down to business again, though seriously deranged and isolated, except for steamships. Reports from the country show that the Free State troops are taking many towns and the irregulars as an organized military force are non-existent.

At Newbridge, North Kildare, the citizens are organizing a volunteer corps which will drill once a week. It is pledged to support the Government.

DEBT COMMISSION TO RETURN TO PARIS

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion of the situation as it has developed.

"The chairman expressed to M. Parmentier his belief that it could only be beneficial to have a complete statement made in personal conference with the French Government as to conversations between M. Parmentier and the commission."

Confidence Expressed

M. Parmentier said that he had received his instructions to return to Paris and that he would leave next Wednesday from New York. He expects to return in October. M. Parmentier said that his commission had presented the American Government with facts and figures on the financial, economic and political situation in France. In return, propositions have been made to the French delegation, which require a personal conference at Paris.

He expressed the view that it might be necessary for M. Poincaré to call a meeting of the Finance Committee of the French Parliament to consider the funding situation.

Confidence was expressed by M. Parmentier that there would be no insurmountable difficulties encountered in the negotiations.

France's war debts to the United States aggregate \$3,500,000,000. The Act of Congress creating the American Debt Funding Commission provides that the war debts of foreign nations to the United States can not mature later than June 15, 1947, and not bear interest at less than 4 per cent.

Dr. Weidfeldt to Sail Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Advices have reached the German Embassy that Dr. Otto Weidfeldt, the Ambassador, who is now in Berlin on leave of absence, would sail for New York on Aug. 24. It is expected that as soon as the Ambassador returns to his post the personnel of the joint commission to determine the claims of Americans against Germany will be selected.

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POLAND MAKES BIG STRIDES IN FEW YEARS OF FREEDOM

Industry, Commerce, Schools and Government Improve—Joy Over Return of "Provinces"

KATTOWITZ, Upper Silesia, July 26 (Special Correspondence).—Just now we are emerging from a stupid political crisis which has again lowered the value of the Polish mark. The whole business is hardly worth knowing about. The big event of the present is the return to the motherland of thousands of Poles who for 600 hundred years have been serving German masters. For the last 100 years these Poles of Upper Silesia had not been allowed to speak their own language. Those who persisted in doing so suffered an atrocious variety of persecutions.

You should see a pre-war German map. You will be impressed by the large area designated as "Polish provinces." The rich Posen section of these "provinces" came back to Poland shortly after the Versailles agreement and no section of the Polish people has been more ardent in building up the new Republic. The Germans who lived in this region have almost entirely moved into German territory. The beautiful city of Posen is now almost 100 per cent Polish. Consequently on this western front, as on the eastern, the Vilna frontier, we have a solid barrier of Polish citizens.

100 Per Cent Polish
The entire section formerly designated as "Polish provinces" was between 50 and 100 per cent Polish. Most of Upper Silesia, except the cities, was nearer 100. Really not so much of Upper Silesia comes back as it should, but still it is wonderful that the larger portion of this rich, industrial triangle is actually returning to Poland. It comes back by sections. As the French troops of occupation evacuate, the Polish army enters.

June 20 was the great day for the triumphal entry of the Polish army into Katowice (Kattowitz) and the "poviat" or county of which it is the chief city. All day a river of people surged along the roads from Sosnowiec, across the border, under wonderful arches as set for a wedding procession, through Rozdzien, and Bogucice, into Katowice. The van of the army under the command of General Szechtowski, reached the border arches at nine o'clock in the morning. From the central arch, exactly on the border, hung a chain in black and white and red, the German colors. A participant in the recent insurrection in Silesia broke the chain with a hammer, saying, "Break, chain! Silesia is free. The Polish army comes to unite with the fatherland."

Profusion of Decorations
Then the long column of infantry and cavalry started moving toward Katowice. Field kitchens, wagons of supplies, army tanks and armored automobiles were in the procession. Also there was a long division of firemen from the neighboring cities and towns, conspicuous in their highly polished brass helmets. There was a long division of Polish women in bright, national costumes. Thousands of citizens joined the glad parade. Each band of musicians outplayed itself. One could not escape the thrill of marching onward in a glad, victorious company.

Judging from the profusion of decorations, and from the happy faces of the inhabitants, the patriotism of the Poles in Silesia has been accelerating in intensity during the 600 years of their separation from the motherland. And very evidently most every family there is Polish, for all the houses were so gayly transformed with national flags, banners, streamers, festoons, pictures, flowers, boughs and little trees. Hardly a window or doorway was skipped. The entire face of every building was almost hidden in decoration. So all along the way through Rozdzien, Bogucice and into Katowice. Even in Katowice itself, there were very few undecorated buildings.

Every Archway a Triumph
And the archways! Every one of them was a triumph, and there were close to 20 of them between Sosnowiec border and the central square of Katowice. Words of victory and greetings were prominent on the archways. "Only that nation is worthy of life which feels itself living." "Welcome to us, brothers, sincerely loved." "Welcome, dawn of Freedom, the sun of salvation is behind you." "Gorney Slaek (Upper Silesia) after so many ages returns to the fatherland." "Welcome, family! welcome soldiers!" "Bound in fellowship, no enemy can have power over us." "United we will stand strong."

One of the most striking arches was on the main street of Katowice. It was built of coal, from the summit of which flourished beautiful evergreen trees. A miner, with his lantern and pick was seated on a ledge halfway up. Over the center of the arch on one side was written "Honor to Work." On the other side, "Szczesc Boze" (the blessing of God, or God bless you, or good luck, as one would say in America). "Szczesc Boze" is the most common greeting in Poland, especially to people at work. Always, in the country, when passing peasants at work in the field, you should greet them "Szczesc Boze!" In my visits down in the coal mine, I find that this greeting always brings light and a cheerful response from the faces of the miners.

Upper Silesia Polish
On June 23, Krolewska Huta and its poviat had its turn. Krolewska Huta is the second industrial center of the mining triangle. Over 45,000 working men are employed there. There is a wilderness of chimneys of foundries and mines. Those who were also at Katowice say that the Krolewska Huta was 10 times more impressive, and the decorations surpassing those of Katowice. This seems hardly possible. It is the same throughout all the Polish section of Upper Silesia. Glorious arches in every city and town. Almost every

house throughout the whole area is hidden in banners, flags, boughs of trees and flowers.
Who is so stubborn as to deny that this country is by the deepest and most true authority of the hearts of the people, Polish—radiantly and supremely Polish? How long have these Poles of Silesia been serving Germany? Six hundred years! And all the time love for their country has been burning more hotly in their hearts. This return of the Poles to their own government is an event of six centuries!

A Power for Peace
Anybody who knows the facts will see that Poland is a power for peace. The Poles are a peace-loving people, and wish to go all lengths to promote peace. Don't believe the rot about Europe in decay. Wonderful growth is taking place in each of these new republics. It is almost as difficult in any one of them to keep the right men in power as it is for America to keep a Senate full of unselfish, representative Americans.

Poland has made marvelous progress in industry, commerce, and government during these few years of her freedom. She has had to undertake tasks of building and reconstruction to accomplish with the tiniest amount of capital. How she has achieved so much in so short a time is a marvel. The public service—railway, telephone, telegraph, and post is now prompt and dependable. No field has had greater difficulties than the educational, but schools have improved and increased wonderfully. It has been accomplished by most devoted work, by a tremendous amount of sacrifice. But do not use that word sacrifice to a Pole. It sounds like boast or preachy talk. The Pole is too fine in his sensibilities to ever mention anything he has suffered as if it were sacrifice. It is only his duty and his privilege, to be thus serving his own country. Yet the Polish people of all classes have been living on such salaries as in America would be impossible. They have done it by eating only the cheapest foods, by being content with only occasional and modest amusements, by living in overcrowded apartments. Warsaw has four times as many people to the room as London. They do not have automobiles. Elmwood can show more from the whole city of Cracow. A great variety of things which an American must have the Pole does without.

PARTS OF OLD ROMAN ARENA ARE BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN BOLOGNA

ROME, July 28 (Special Correspondence).—In the last few weeks important preliminary excavations behind the crypt of the church of San Vitale in Bologna have brought to light parts of the old Roman arena in which the two saints, Vitale and Agricola, are supposed to have been martyred. Documents dating back to 1114 have referred to the arena near the church, but until recently no excavations have been made and, unfortunately, it appears to have suffered destruction, probably during the early centuries of Christianity. However, Roman tombs and brickwork which have been found since July 7 are of sufficient interest to justify more serious excavations.

In the last few years there have been various Roman discoveries of interest in Bologna at a depth varying from nine feet to 30 below the present ground level. Tombs, aqueducts, pieces of Roman road, and, of course, coins and implements of all kinds have been found, while the foundations of modern buildings have been dug. Of still greater interest are two Umbrian tombs, of which one was discovered only a few days ago, both dating from the seventh century B. C.

In the neighboring town of Verona much care is being devoted to the Roman theater (not to be confused with the famous amphitheater of Verona) and express and flowers are being planted here and there to hide the less beautiful part of the ruins. There is some hope that in time plays may be given here as in the Roman theater in Fiesole and the Greek theater of Syracuse.

OPEN SHOP IDEA UPHOLD
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—After a discussion in which several members threatened to resign if the motion prevailed, the Memorial Craftsman of America, in convention here, yesterday, returned adherence to the open shop idea by a vote of 200 to 11. The action was taken on motion to approve the report of the labor committee. The convention is being attended by nearly 100 delegates. The action is considered particularly significant in view of the strike among stone cutters that has been in effect since Jan. 1 and is looked upon as a number of restrictions upon the employers against which they are now contending.

B. & M. SUES GOVERNMENT
Because no buoys or markers were placed near the wrecked government steamer Snug Harbor off Montauk Point lightship, the Boston & Maine railroad has sued the United States Government for \$25,000 damages, alleged loss of result of the barge Vermilion, loaded with 232 tons of coal for the Boston & Maine road, sinking on Sept. 14, 1920, after striking the wreck. A libel against the Government has been filed in the United States district court at Boston by the railroad.

C. E. INSTITUTE BUSY
NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—Work of the Massachusetts Christian Institute is now running smoothly and various groups are busily engaged in studying the problems of young people's work in the churches. At the Junior Workers' conference yesterday Miss Alice L. Mason of Greenfield urged great care in the selection of workers among boys and girls. Stress was laid upon preparing a program in advance and leaving the details to a considerable extent with the children themselves.

PARTY TO SEEK SIBERIAN GOLD
VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11.—When the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Asia sailed for the Orient she carried among her passengers a band of hardy adventurers, who plan to seek gold in Siberia. Four in number, they returned last spring from Alaska, each man with a considerable stake. While on a motor tour of California they heard of friends who had done well at mining in Siberia and decided to try it also.

SCHICK TEST-DRIVE BEGUN IN BUFFALO

City Health Department Advises in Newspapers With Taxpayers' Money

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17 (Special).—The campaign begun by the Buffalo Department of Health several months ago, when it warned the public against an alleged epidemic of typhoid and urged the use of a certain so-called "immunizing" remedy, has taken a new turn in advertisements now appearing in the local newspapers and advocating the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin treatment "to avert diphtheria."

Parents are advised to have their treatment administered before their children enter school this fall and are told that "they only will be to blame if their children get diphtheria or die from this disease." In the latest newspaper display advertisement, issued by the Department of Health and paid for by the taxpayers' money, says:

Diphtheria can be prevented by the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin. The Schick test shows who is immune to diphtheria, and who is susceptible. The required immunity. The Buffalo Department of Health urges parents to see their physicians.

Then follows the warning as to the alleged dire results which, it is declared, will follow if this advice is not carried out. The advertisements occupy double column space in daily and weekly newspapers in and near Buffalo and are accompanied by similar publicity which appears in the news columns.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Schick test is claimed to be a method of determining whether or not a child is immune to diphtheria. It consists of injecting into the child one-fiftieth of the amount of poison that would kill a guinea pig weighing 250 grams. The test is spoken of as being "positive" in 50 per cent of the cases, and by this is meant that it is claimed that one-half of the children thus inoculated are susceptible to diphtheria. Where the finding is thus "positive," parents are urged to submit their children to the administration of three doses of toxin-antitoxin, each dose consisting of a mixture of diphtheria toxin and toxin anti-toxin.

The latter is considered effectual when a test of it shows that the doses will kill a guinea pig. After the lapse of two or three months, children are again supposed to be submitted to the Schick test to ascertain whether the toxin-antitoxin has made them "immune." In approximately 10 per cent of the cases they will still give a "positive" reaction in which event two additional doses of toxin-antitoxin are advised.

Severe "Reactions" Recalled
The Journal of the American Medical Association, in analyzing these preparations, referred to 40 severe "reactions," including five fatalities, where the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin were administered.

According to Dr. Abraham Zingher of New York City, five cubic centigrams of the toxin-antitoxin mixture (equivalent to five doses) should be so sufficiently toxic that, when injected into a guinea pig subcutaneously, it will result in a local induration and later paralysis, "but not the acute death of the animal." The dose, however, is known as "lethal-plus," meaning that it is sufficiently poisonous to cause ultimate death. The antitoxin contained in the mixture, sufficient to kill from two to five guinea pigs, is supposed to neutralize the diphtheria.

H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of New York, whose attention was called to the action of the Board of Health of Buffalo, said that the greatest uncertainty prevailed even among the medical profession as to the real efficacy of the Schick test and the toxin-antitoxin treatment. In proof of this he showed a circular sent to parents by the Department of Health and the Department of Education of New York City, entitled "Diphtheria Prevention," in which contradictory statements are made.

Cannot Tell Positively
The Health Department's circular to parents said that the Schick test enabled the doctor "to tell positively which children may get diphtheria and which never will." A recent bulletin of the Department of Health, read almost exclusively by physicians, contained an article by William H. Park, M. D., which gave the number of reasons why "doctors cannot tell positively which children may get diphtheria and which never will."

A year ago Dr. S. A. Blauner reported eight cases of diphtheria among children in the Israel Orphan Asylum, New York, who had been tested with the Schick test and "immunized," in each case where the reaction had been "positive," with toxin-antitoxin. Of the eight cases four were in children considered to have a natural immunity, three children were supposed

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to have acquired immunity through the administration of toxin-antitoxin, and one remained "positive."
Dr. Louis I. Harris, director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, New York City, frankly states: "We should be guarded in our promises of ability always to confer immunity. We should not instill the thought that the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin immunization offered a sure protection against diphtheria."

KLAN OPPONENT WINS IN OKLAHOMA

Democratic Gubernatorial Nominee a Farmer-Labor Man Who Stands for Dry Laws

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 16 (Special).—Oklahoma Democracy is awakening from the state primary to find the reins of the party in the hands of a new man driving under strange policies. J. C. Walton, Mayor of Oklahoma City, one time street car conductor, on record as standing foursquare for enforcement of state and national dry laws, arch enemy of the Ku Klux Klan, and candidate of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League and the state administration, is the man of the hour. He was nominated for Governor by the Democrats by a plurality of 30,000 over R. H. Wilson, state superintendent of schools and Klan candidate, and T. H. Owen, anti-administration and anti-league candidate.

The Klan, badly beaten in the gubernatorial contest, elected a majority of county officers in many counties and placed many of its men on the state ticket. Oklahoma County elected a majority of the Klan candidates. The Roman Catholic vote in the State was estimated at 30,000. Mr. Walton's plurality, answering charges this vote was turned solidly to the Mayor in the eleventh hour when they saw he was the strongest of the two anti-Klan candidates, and that the church organization through its priests played an important part in the maneuver. J. F. McGuire said in a signed statement:

"We have formed no political alliance with any persons or organization. We did not oppose the Klan and its candidates as well as we could solely in order to discourage slander, hatred and masked conspiracy against American liberty for all."

The religious affiliations of Mayor Walton's wife had nothing to do with the fact he received the larger part of the votes of the Catholics. Catholics are not herded together and were not directed by the bishop of the diocese to vote for Walton.

Prof. Edwin de Barr, vice-president of the University of Oklahoma at Norman and a recognized professor of physics in the Nation, has been charged with swinging the Klan vote to Mr. Wilson. His only answer to date has been: "If 30 years of living and doing in Oklahoma and Norman is not sufficient defense then I have none other to make."

The charge was followed by a formal statement signed by H. L. Muldrow, president of the board of regents of the university representing Prof. de Barr, declaring his alleged action was contrary to university policies, and that it occurred at a time when the president was away and without the knowledge of other officials of the university. A meeting of the board of regents has been called for later in the week.

Several other candidates of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League were not as successful as their standard-bearer. M. E. Trapp, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and George Short for Attorney-General, as well as other state and county candidates defeated league men. Mabel Bassett, league candidate for commissioner of charities and corrections, was nominated.

The Anti-Saloon League came out well in the primaries according to H. T. Laughbaum, Oklahoma State superintendent. Amos L. Wilson, candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, who based his campaign on repeal of the Volstead Act, was beaten badly by F. B. Swank, incumbent, whose record is satisfactory to the Anti-Saloon League. The complexion of the State Legislature on the issue is in doubt.

John Fields, Republican nominee for Governor, when questioned on the prohibition question, held it his right to go into office unencumbered by promises to any organization. He expressed himself for enforcement of all laws including the liquor laws. Mr. Fields is editor of a farm paper.

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CHICAGO TENANTS BUYING OWN HOMES

Co-operative Apartment Ownership Is Latest Plan to Circumvent Profit-seeking Landlord

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Various tenants here are looking for relief from exorbitant rentals by co-operative purchase of apartment buildings. Hundreds of apartments have been taken over by tenants who have formed stock companies, with a result that the housing item in their living expenses has been cut almost 50 per cent, according to Albert Swayne, head of Albert Swayne & Co., a local real estate firm, which has undertaken the promotion of a number of these projects.

Last year more than \$50,000,000 worth of property changed hands and Mr. Swayne said that the figure this year will be many times multiplied as the idea is becoming known more generally and used more extensively.

Elimination of landlord's profits, no vacancies, elimination of unnecessary repairs and waste in many ways, elimination of managing expense are a few of the benefits of this co-operative ownership plan, according to Mr. Swayne.

Thus far in Chicago most of the transfers to co-operated companies of tenants have been for old buildings as they could be bought more reasonably than a new building could be constructed, he said. The prices of old structures, however, now measures up toward cost of new and it is believed that shortly a number of new buildings will be gotten under way on this plan.

The usual plan of these co-operative companies can be best illustrated by a specific project promoted recently by Albert Swayne & Co. A building was purchasable for \$180,000. A tenants' stock company was organized and incorporated for \$67,500. The promoters took over the property in the name of the tenants' company, paying for all the capital stock and making a down payment on the property of \$67,500. A \$5 per share mortgage was then arranged to take care of the balance.

As the tenants were not all able to pay in full for the stock which represented the equity of the company in the building, they contracted for its purchase with the Swayne Company, signing notes for the unpaid portion. There were 36 apartments in this building and the average stock taken over by each tenant was \$1875. Then each tenant agreed to take over a portion of the mortgage. The apartments were not all considered equally attractive. The stock purchases required of tenants ranged from \$1350 to \$3550 in this building.

An initial payment on the stock was required of at least 10 per cent and an amortization table was calculated by which the unpaid balance was to be paid monthly. This, together with maintenance, interest on mortgage, taxes and estimated special assessments figured for the average tenant around \$50 a month—considerable less than rent as similar apartments in the same neighborhood are commanding rentals of \$80.

PERMISSION ASKED TO SELL THEATERS

Joseph C. Allen, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, has petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court for permission to sell 13 theaters composing the Empire Circuit, the property of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, one of several Boston banks closed by the State. He announced that he has received an offer of \$550,000 for the properties.

TEXTILE UNIONS REJECT NEW OFFER

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 17.—Representatives of the four local textile unions, the One Big Union, the United Textile Workers of America, the Loomfixers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives, who met last night to consider the latest proposition of the Pacific Mills, as submitted to an unofficial gathering of strikers today by the Rev. James T. O'Reilly, voted that the meeting "go on record as being opposed to the

indefinite and doubtful offer made indirectly through the press."
The United Textile Workers voted subject to the approval of its strategy board. Attempts on the part of the meeting to form a joint strike committee representing all four unions, to facilitate the ending of the strike were frustrated through the lack of authority of the delegates of the United Textile Workers to vote on such a question. A meeting for this purpose will be held next Saturday afternoon. The proposal of the Pacific Mills was that, beginning Oct. 1, they would restore the rate of wages that existed prior to March 27, and that employees who return immediately will work under a 20 per cent wage cut until Oct. 1. The new scale would be retroactive to Sept. 5.

Mill Department Opens

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 17.—Number Three carding and spinning department of the central division of the Amoskeag Mills opened yesterday. Mill officials state that nearly 500 looms are embraced in this division. It is expected that the Stark division of the Amoskeag will open soon.

PRINTING PICTURES OF STAMPS SOUGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—The American Philatelic Society, in convention yesterday, went on record in support of a bill before Congress to allow the use in catalogues of pictures of foreign stamps, repealing in part the law that now prohibits the depiction of stamps of this or foreign countries. The philatelists say that it is difficult to describe stamps without showing pictures of them. The society also voted to authorize the president-elect, C. F. Heyerman, to appoint a committee to do all possible toward obtaining permission to print pictures of United States stamps also.

COMMERCIAL AGENT IN BOSTON
Harvey A. Sweetser, formerly of Brockton, Mass., for the past three years on the staff of the American Commercial Attaché at Paris, has been assigned as commercial agent at the New England office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston. This appointment is in keeping with the new policy of the Department of Commerce to station in its district offices men with foreign experience.

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ASSEMBLY IN INDIA PARES ESTIMATE

Appropriations for Army Reduced Indirectly to Point Which May Result in Deficit

SIMLA, India, July 10.—(Special Correspondence)—It was unfortunate that the outbreak of hostile British comment on everything Indian which followed the Prince of Wales' visit occurred just when the Legislature was approaching the second of two bad budgets which India has had to face. The fact that the estimates in India are divided into votable and non-votable sections, and that under this division, the army is not voted on by the Assembly means that the budget is the chief symbol of the imperfection of the Assembly's powers over the functions of government, and that, therefore, it is chiefly when discussing the budget that the Assembly is aware of the limitations of the present Constitution.

Now observe what happened. There is a section, 67 A, of the Government of India Act, which lays down the distinction between the votable and non-votable items in the budget. In sub-section 3, the phrase "unless the Governor-General otherwise directs" appears at the end of a long sentence dealing with matters which (a) may be submitted to the discussion and to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, (b) shall not be so submitted. Constitutional controversy arose in the Government of India—behind the scenes of course—as to whether the phrase "unless the Governor-General otherwise directs" applied to both the prohibitions in sub-section 3 or not. The gist of the controversy was to find an answer to the question: Is it within the discretionary power of the Viceroy to allow the Assembly both to discuss and to vote on these items, which, other things being equal, would now be withheld from the vote of the House?

Difference of Opinion Evident
There was a difference of opinion as to whether he possessed this discretion or not, and he himself, being a little too prone to take the purely legal view, refused to take the responsibility of acting as though he possessed it, and determined instead to consult the law officers in England. Their adverse opinion was received just before operations were commenced on the budget. When the finance member read their reply to the Assembly, he was subjected to a prolonged and animated heckling from all quarters of the House, showing that there had been at least an expectation among non-official members that the decision might have gone the other way. The opinion itself was virtually a reminder of the constitutionally subordinate position of the Indian Legislature, final control still remaining in the hands of the Imperial Parliament.

Such a reminder coming as the preface to the discussion of a budget dominated by the oppressive weight of army expenditure, could not fail to arouse resentment in the House. Translated into political terms, the opinion of the law officers came to this: "The army in India is a British preserve; we shall do what we like with it, and you will have to foot the bill." This is, of course, not the truth; but the literal fact is that, while the Legislative Assembly cannot discuss, check, or reduce the expenditure on the army unless the Viceroy permits,

it is practically bound under the Constitution to find the money for that purpose.

Sought Indirect Means

The situation now is as follows: The Assembly, observing that the army was still being withheld from its control, set out upon the budget debates with two explicit intentions: (1) The first, to save money; (2) the second, to devise means for attacking army expenditure indirectly, seeing that all direct means of attack had been withheld. Eliminating unessential details, what happened was that at the end of a somewhat trying period of three weeks in March, the Assembly had, on the expenditure side, reduced the demands for grants—or, as the House of Commons would call them, the estimates—by one crore, in round figures \$2,800,000, and on the revenue side it threw out three of the most important of Sir Malcolm Hailey's new taxes.

The first process was designed merely to save money. The second process was the deliberate attempt of the Assembly to place the Government in the dilemma of either having to use constitutional powers of the Viceroy to restore the rejected taxation, or drastically to cut down the expenditure on the army.

Calmly Ignored Ultimatum

Presented with this ultimatum by the Assembly, the Viceroy calmly ignored it, refused to restore the rejected taxation, and accepted for the moment the result of the budget debates, namely, to leave India for this year with an uncovered deficit of over nine crores. If it is found impossible to save money on the army, the deficit can only be filled by expedients which cannot fail to depress the rupee and, therefore, still further to raise prices. The Government of India has been balancing its expenditures for five years, either by loans or by other forms of paper money, and has now reached a point where it is absolutely essential to make a real balance between revenue and expenditure.

ESTATE TAX REFUND REQUEST NECESSARY

Internal revenue regulations provide for the refunding of estate taxes only when the taxpayer files a claim for them, it was announced today by the United States Collector of Internal Revenue. This statement was made to correct a report following recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Union Trust Company and Schwab cases, to the effect that it would no longer be necessary for estates to file claims for refund of taxes.

All taxpayers entitled to such refund under the new decisions must continue to file claims with the collector of the district in which the tax was paid. These claims must be presented within four years of the payment of the tax.

PORTLAND SEEKS TO HOLD SHIPPING

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—Telegrams of protest were sent yesterday by the board of managers of the Portland Chamber of Commerce to Senator Hale and Edward C. Plummer of the United States Shipping Board, against the threatening away of five steamers of the Nawac Line. These steamers are now being operated between Atlantic and Pacific ports, and Portland is included in the ports of entry. It is said their removal would curtail an excellent trade, which has been made up by concerns throughout the State.

FRANCE GIVES NATIVES AT TUNIS GREATER SHARE IN GOVERNMENT

Change in Policy Coincident With Beginning of Reign of New Bey—Likely to Have Beneficial Effect

TUNIS, July 21 (Special Correspondence)—It is a special coincidence that with the beginning of the reign of a new Bey of Tunis, there should be coming into force a new system of administration of the protectorate—or regency as it is commonly called—in which France is conceding something to the native element, and one more experiment in this difficult but intensely interesting problem of trying to blend the East and the West is being attempted.

Whatever may have been said about the Young Tunis party, their improper machinations, their Communist tendencies and so forth, and the strong measures that it has been necessary to take against them for the plots and intrigues in which they have been engaged, they and their colleagues have, after all, forced the attention that the French Government was previously but somewhat slowly and hesitatingly giving to their case.

In Tunis, as in Algeria, the open demand is for a greater share in the local government. The Tunisians have less than the Algerians; their case is different. But they want more, and they ask for proper representation in consultative conferences and other bodies in some degree associated with the administrative system of the French Resident-General.

French Attitude Conciliatory

The attitude of France here, as in Algeria and Morocco, is to attract the sympathy of the natives toward her by good and efficient government and a first-class demonstration of the benefits of the new civilization and progress. But, with her great colonial schemes, with the brilliant future that seems to lie before them, if all goes well, she has naturally been chary of giving power to natives until she is satisfied of their loyal and friendly intentions. The problem of Tunis is one of the most delicate of the whole of the North African series. There have been certain apprehensions concerning the beylical family and the intrigues of princes, and Italy, despite all protestations, cannot be dismissed from the French mind in regard to Tunis.

She is next door to Tripoli, and was making way for her own occupation when the French came in, while now there are more than 85,000 Italians in

the country as against 30,000 fewer French, exclusive of the army of occupation, and the navy. In the city of Tunis itself, there are twice as many Italians as French, and Italian schools are established here and elsewhere in the regency. These are maintained by the Italian Government and various Italian societies. In this connection, and with such facts in mind, the request of Italy to be given representation, upon the conference of the powers that is to attempt to settle the Tangier problem, becomes peculiarly interesting.

A firm hand was kept on Tunis. It is a remarkable fact that the full exercise of military law, the "state of siege," which was instituted as far back as the times before the European war, was only suspended in the spring of last year, the courts-martial even then remaining competent to deal with offenses of various characters. Not only the natives but the French colonists, supported by a considerable and influential part of the French press, had called for this suspension. The native Tunisians had done well for France in the war and had made good manifestation of their loyalty, so that there was some irritation when the suspension of the military law did not follow quickly upon the armistice. At the same time, there was a demand that the natives should have an elected representation on the consultative conferences and the municipal councils as they had not so far.

This case was said to be unique in the whole of North Africa, and the Tunisians asked that an elected representative should be allowed them if not on universal suffrage at least on a very large one. At the same time, they desired that the consultative conference, instead of remaining merely consultative should become deliberative, and that in this way the responsibility of government should in a certain measure be established. They did not ask that the conference should be so constituted and so empowered in the future that the sovereignty of France or the authority of the Resident-General might be endangered, but they did desire the right to control the budget, nine-tenths of the resources of which were furnished by the native population. Also they asked for power to deal with interior affairs, and with the matter of education.

MAINE ELECTION INTERESTS NATION

Republican Leaders Turn to State for an Indorsement of the Present Administration

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 17.—Maine's forthcoming state election is attracting greater national-wide attention than for many years, not that any issues of national import are to be determined, but because of the fact that Republican leaders are hoping that large pluralities for Republican candidates will in a measure give tangible evidence of an indorsement of the policies of the present national administration.

A national significance was given to the formal opening of the state Republican campaign at Island Park, Lake Umbagog, yesterday, when a letter from President Harding saying that "party leaders are looking to Maine Republicans with all confidence for a testimony of national approval of the party's achievements since it has been charged with responsibility for national administration" was read by Ralph D. Cole of Ohio, at one time a member of the national House of Representatives from that state.

"The problems have been many and difficult," said the President, "and I feel that I can with all propriety express my gratification at the progress that has been made toward their solution. The spokesmen of Maine here in Washington have made a generous contribution toward accomplishing that which has been wrought, and the emphatic indorsement which is earnestly hoped for and confidently expected at the September election will be a sign that the sturdy old State remains loyal to its faith and a reliable index to the political sentiment of the nation."

Speakers besides Mr. Cole were Gov. Percival P. Baxter; John E. Nelson, member of the national House from this district, and Mrs. Mary Hight of Chicago.

Discussing law enforcement, Governor Baxter said something should be done to bring home to people of apparently good standing who purchase liquor of bootleggers a "realization of the terrible example they are setting." He expressed the belief, however, that gradually the violators of the prohibitory law would see the error of their ways and realize their full duty to society.

"In these days when there are serious industrial disturbances and when one group in the community expects the other to maintain law and order and respect for personal rights," he said, "every good citizen should refrain from ending anything to bring law into disrepute, for you cannot violate one law without thereby weakening the whole moral fabric."

RHODESIA EXPECTED TO JOIN WITH UNION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—According to advices received at the Department of Commerce much interest is felt in the approaching referendum in Rhodesia on the subject of annexation of that territory to the Union of South Africa. Annexation would greatly enlarge the territory of South Africa, and correspondingly increase its importance, for under the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal

northwards to the borders of the Congo Free State and what was formerly German East Africa. The area is approximately 435,000 square miles, of which 182,000 are in Barotseland, or Northwestern Rhodesia; 109,000 in Southern Rhodesia. The whole is administered at present by the British South Africa Company, which holds a charter. Under the liberal terms of the offer made to the chartered company by the present Union Government as regards the pending issues between the Government and the company, public opinion in the district has been favorably affected and the result of the referendum is likely to favor joining the South African Union.

DR. GIBBONS HOME FROM NEAR EAST

Correspondent Sees Big Improvement in Asia Minor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, who has been in the Near East and Central Europe for several months writing for The Christian Science Monitor, arrived in New York today on the Homeric.

Dr. Gibbons is enthusiastic over what he considers are the improved conditions in Asia Minor and the increasing desire on the part of other nations to insure protection for the Christian peoples of the Near East.

"The speech made by Lloyd George on the last day of the session of the British House of Commons indicated that England is alive to the necessity of protecting Christians in the Near East," said Dr. Gibbons. "As for the situation in Asia Minor the military weakness of the Turks is becoming daily more evident, bearing out what I wrote when I first went there. In the spring I indicated that the Turks probably would not attack and they have not done so. Their weakness has enabled Greece to withdraw at least 30,000 troops, which are now mobilized before Constantinople. The Greeks have been successful in recruiting in the country itself, Greeks, Armenians and Circassians being enrolled in their army."

SALESMEN LOSE REGISTRY
The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, acting under the provisions of the "blue-sky" law so-called, which is intended to control the sale of securities, has canceled the registration of about 150 persons registered as salesmen. These had not filed with the commission changes in their mailing addresses, and had failed to tell the names of the brokers by whom they were employed, appointed, or authorized to sell.

REGISTRARS NOW 300,000
Three hundred thousand passenger automobiles are now registered in Massachusetts, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, having issued a certificate registering 300,000 to John N. Cole, commissioner of public works, yesterday. Including all classes, 350,000 automobiles have been registered in Massachusetts this year, said Registrar Goodwin. This is 60,000 more registrations than were issued at the corresponding time last year.

SAN DIEGO CUSTOMS INCREASED
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Showing a 10 per cent increase over the figures for July 1921, Customs collections for the port of San Diego for last month amounted to \$652,88, according to the report of Clarence Sprague, port collector. The value of exports from the local district was \$205,490 and of imports \$139,644.

PRICES IN HUNGARY KEEP GOING HIGHER

Labor Troubles and General Unrest Mark Steady Decline in Crown's Purchasing Power

Vienna, July 14
Special Correspondence

Budapest now has been overtaken by the flood of rising prices. In the last six months, the cost of foodstuffs has risen 60 to 100 per cent. Clothing and other necessities of life have gone up in an equal degree. The middle classes, which hitherto have managed to live in some comfort, now are reduced to poverty.

It is remarkable that although the Hungarian crown has fallen on the Zurich bourse in the last six months by only 35 to 40 per cent, the purchasing power of the crown at home has fallen no less than 70 per cent in the same period. Hitherto, one always believed that the internal purchasing power of the crown was far greater than the external, measured by the quotations in Zurich, but the contrary is the case.

In the last few weeks, prices have risen in a most illogical manner. Lard has gone up from 200 to 350 crowns per kilogram, sugar from 165 to 200 crowns, and meat from 180 to 300 crowns. The official index figure shows that the cost of living has increased 170 per cent since the outbreak of the war.

Crop Estimates Depressing
There are various reasons for the fall in the value of the Hungarian crown. According to present crop estimates, the harvest will be far below expectations so that there will only be a very small surplus available for export. Then the inflation of the paper money has increased by many millions of crowns in the last few months; the latest bank report showing that 700,000,000 of new notes were issued in one week alone. The financial transactions in connection with the harvest will absorb many more millions so that the inflation will become very much greater.

The national budget shows a deficit of 25,000,000,000, and the imports exceed the exports by 15,000,000,000. Added to this, the foreign political conditions are very unfavorable, and this has a certain unfavorable influence upon the foreign exchange. At present, Hungary is isolated amongst the Succession States. It is true that negotiations are in progress to bring about better economic relations, but so far these show no great hopes of effecting any actual improvement.

Wage conditions in Hungary, in

state as well as in private business, have developed on quite different lines from those in Austria. From the outset, Austria saw the social perils attending the rapid devaluation of currency, and sought to lessen them by the costly but unavoidable system of a wage scale corresponding with the increase in the cost of living. No such efforts were made in Hungary, and at present the scale of wages there of both state employees and industrial workers is far below the minimum in Austria. This naturally has led to a certain amount of labor unrest and a movement toward strikes.

Wages Since Have Gone Up
The State, as well as private employers, is now compelled to deal with the matter, and wages have gone up from 30 to 50 per cent. This naturally has increased the cost of production so that most manufactured articles and raw materials, especially coal, have become much dearer. The state employees are in a peculiarly unfortunate condition, being no longer able to make up the difference between income and expenditure by selling their personal possessions, because they sold them all long ago.

So far the Government has not done very much to cope with the situation. Six milliard crowns have been spent on such unproductive objects as the increase of the state officials' salaries, and only a few hundred millions on important and remunerative public undertakings, such as new buildings, the improvement of agriculture, of roads, and other means of communication.

No taxation projects can prove of much avail now. The financial embarrassments of the State have gone too far. The Government is waging a heroic fight against a heavy budget deficit, against an adverse trade balance, the burden of reparations and the unexpected devaluation of the crown. Whether it will come off victorious in the end is exceedingly doubtful. But the Hungarians are good fighters, and are much more inclined to depend upon their own efforts than to wait for help from outside countries, which as experience has shown is often too long deferred to be of real service.

BOY FARMERS' CROPS VALUED AT \$222,110

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 17 (Special)—State Superintendent Thomas of the Educational Department announced yesterday that 906 boys in the agricultural high schools of the State last year raised crops to the gross value of \$222,110 and the net value of \$115,754. There was one case in Washington County where a boy in the agricultural class made \$4000 on his potatoes, while his father, a farmer, lost money. Maine is said to stand first among all the states in obtaining results for every dollar spent and third in the amount of money spent in agricultural work in rural towns. An agricultural unit is sent into towns that are unable to support a full-time high school. These units stay six weeks and are equipped with full instructions. Each year they take up a different branch of agricultural work, so that it takes four years to complete the full instruction period. The county farm and bureau agent supervises the practice work and aids with advice after the educational unit moves on to the next town.

MOVING SHIPPING PACKING STORING

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EXPERT VIEWS WIDELY DIVERGENT ON DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

Differences of Opinion at Institute of Politics Most Marked With Regard to Solution of These Two Problems

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16 (Staff Correspondence).—Round table and private discussion of interrelated debts and German reparations, the outstanding topics at the Institute of Politics this year, has progressed now to a point where a fair estimate of the prevailing opinion appears possible. It must always be remembered that neither the institute nor the round table may render anything like an official decision or opinion, and that in the very nature of the institute, individual theories are modified by daily exchanges. Nevertheless, after balancing widely divergent views, it is inevitable that an observer should form a conclusion as the consensus.

It is evident that average sentiment do not predominate. No one has been heard to advocate sacrifice of all reparations claims. On the other hand, no one seems to expect that 132,000,000,000 of gold marks will be collected from Germany. Few favor complete and unconditional cancellation of the debts due the United States from the Allies; and there is little evidence of a belief that all these debts can or ought to be paid with full interest.

Cravath Estimate Not Exceeded
Paul D. Cravath's estimate of \$11,000,000,000 as the maximum amount it is possible or desirable to try to collect from the Germans is as high a figure as has been ventured and the tendency appears to be to shave this considerably. Although no precise sum has been set for settlement of the interrelated debts, it seems to be the universal belief that a very material reduction must be made.

In summarizing the opinion of the round tables considering these two subjects, it ought to be noted that by reason of differences in organization, the two conferences have varied widely their method of expression. The round table on reparations has four joint chairmen, each of whom has been able to spend only a few days in Williamstown. As a result, the expressions heard have been only those of the chairmen and of the foreign lecturers invited to attend them; in other words, the statements have been those of experts. The round table on interrelated debts, on the other hand, is conducted wholly by Oscar T. Crosby, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the war. Mr. Crosby, of course, is an expert, and he also has invited the co-operation of the foreign representatives, but he furthermore has organized his conference into committees whose reports are now being heard. Consequently, a more general discussion has resulted.

Divergence in Views Emphasized
Thus, while a conspicuous feature of the session of the debts conference yesterday afternoon was the further emphasis laid on the complete disagreement between Mr. Crosby and David F. Houston, one of the chairmen of the reparations round table and a former Secretary of the Treasury, as to the propriety of an official American attempt to intervene in European economic affairs, and perhaps not less significant that there also developed sharp differences of opinion between Mr. Crosby and the members of the committee whose task it was to examine into what would be the effect of collecting the allied debts to America. It should be added that this development was entirely satisfactory to the chairman, who remarked that it was a proof of the value of the round table idea.

In effect, "John Smith of Des Moines, Ia.," had his day in open court. True, the chairman of the committee, Frederick Libby of Washington, D. C., chairman of the National Council for Reduction of Armament, is hardly the prototype of the mythical Mr. Smith, but he none the less acted as his spokesman in voicing unqualifiedly his belief in the "practical idealism" of the American people, and in this, he spoke presumably also for the majority of his committee.

Economic Conference Proposed
The report of the committee urged as the first step to be taken by America the calling of an international economic conference in Washington, as soon as possible after the fall election, to consider an adjustment of debts which would be satisfactory to all nations, with a view to promoting the speedy economic recovery of the world.

This proposal is in line with one of the recommendations of Mr. Houston at his reparations conference, and is flatly opposed by Mr. Crosby, on the ground that the United States officially should take no part whatever in European affairs of its own initiative, and should agree to scale down debts only after Europe has started to put her own house in order and called on America for an adjustment.

No less interesting than the specific recommendation of the committee was the point of view that marked the reasoning leading to its conclusion. First of all, it was asserted that it is impossible and undesirable to attempt to collect the debts in full, with interest. It was declared further that the debt solution was not solely a business transaction and was not even analogous to a private business arrangement, since ultimately payment must be in goods.

It was pointed out that even with millions of workmen idle, the United States has to export its surplus products. What, it was asked, would be the effect on the masses of the people if Europe were unable to take and pay for these exports? Mr. Libby submitted that it is more important to have men at work than to collect debts.

The committee's report also took issue with the chairman in the matter of postponing the adjustment of debts. Mr. Crosby had previously proposed a "rest period" of 18 months or thereabouts during which "tired Europe" might recover its strength and face more courageously the task of meeting its obligations. The committee was of the opinion that such delay would tend to increase bitterness, and

that the only workable plan was to effect an early agreement on the amount and basis of payment. It also was asserted that payment too long deferred would place a burden unjustly on posterity.

Effect of Payment Discussed
Various considerations were brought out bearing on the effect of payment of the debts and on the methods that might be adopted. It was estimated that if payment in full were undertaken, taxes would have to be increased in Great Britain by 4 per cent, in France by 10 per cent, in Belgium by 14 per cent, and in Italy by 20 per cent. If the interest were forgiven and the principal paid in annuities over a period of 60 years, it was estimated that the increase in taxation in the debtor countries would be, in the United Kingdom 1.6 per cent, in France 3.76 per cent, in Belgium 6 per cent, and in Italy 8.1 per cent. An extension was favored, but it was apprehended that annuities might have a stronger appeal to speculators than to investors.

In connection with the probable political effect of too great pressure for payment, it was recalled that the Labor Party is still strong in Great Britain, and to mention the Socialist parties of the other debtor countries. In connection with allied popular sentiment, Mr. Lloyd George came in for criticism with regard to his use of the slogan, "Germany must pay to the last farthing," but Mr. Crosby declared that the French and the Americans were equally at fault, and recalled the report by a member of the American delegation in Paris that Mr. Wilson said that, regardless of logic, pensions must be included in the reparation clause.

In discussing Mr. Houston's program for aid of Europe, Mr. Crosby took up the proposals seriately and expressed disappointment of each of them. He reiterated his fear of governmental intervention of the United States in European economic affairs and therefore opposed America's joining the League of Nations, entering an economic conference, "encouraging" private loans and investments to Europe and the exaction of pledges from Europe in return for cancellation.

League Termed "Spineless"
The League he termed "spineless and toothless." An economic conference, he considered dangerous in its political implications. Governmental encouragement of private enterprise abroad he opposed on the ground that it is not right to encourage citizens to risk their money abroad and to let them expect to call on their fellow citizens to risk their lives to save the investments. Exaction of pledges from Europe he thought unwise because, he said, it might become impossible for the nations to keep their pledges and the consequences would be dangerous in such a case. The condition of "profound peace in Europe" he considered impossible of fulfillment while Germany is deprived of Upper Silesia and Danzig. The Germans, declared Mr. Crosby, can no more forget those provinces than France could forget Alsace-Lorraine, or than America could forget Maine and Massachusetts if they should be ceded under pressure to a conquering power.

Obstacles in the way of Philippine independence were discussed yesterday afternoon by David P. Barrows, president of the University of California, at the second round table on the Pacific Ocean and its problems.

Raymond Recouly, in his lecture before the institute this morning on "Journalism and International Politics," defined a journalist as a man who, for the sake of many readers, publishes some news or expresses some opinion. He continued:

Such being the case, we find that there were journalists before newspapers came into existence. It may be affirmed without any paradox that the journalist existed before journalism.

Journalism Again Discussed
Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa of Tokyo, in his lecture last night, also discussed journalism, touched on the progress of temperance in Japan, told of a step forward toward the liberation of Japanese women and traced the growth of constitutional government in Japan. He said in part:

Among the results of the last session of the Diet, a bill was passed, which might be of some interest to the country where prohibition is in force. The juvenile non-drinking bill, that had been passed by the lower house 15 times previously, was every time rejected by the upper house until the last session, which saw the approval of both houses.

Legislation which provides that no person under 20 years of age is allowed to use alcoholic drinks came into force on and after April, 1922. In regard to the work of the last session of the Diet, it may be added that a resolution approving the police ban on women's attendance at political meetings and discussions, which had been pending for several years, also passed both houses.

Dr. Fujisawa said that the goal toward which constitutional government in Japan should now strive may be formulated as follows:

(1) The elevation of the throne ever higher above the plane of practical politics and political struggle.
(2) The establishment sooner or later of party government accountable to the Diet.

GLOVE SHOP WILL EXPAND
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Efforts further to extend the business of the co-operative Glove Association factory, established by union glove workers here, are under way, a statement having been sent to union members urging them to support the project by subscribing to the capital stock of the company. The statement says that since it started, the factory has been working at 25 per cent capacity, due to lack of working rates.

RATES TO BRAZIL REDUCED
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—United States Government ships have cut their rates from New York to Rio de Janeiro for the period of the Brazilian Centennial, it was announced today. Rates which were \$415 one way, first class, have been slashed to \$350 round trip, beginning Sept. 1.



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

Miss Alice Lorraine Daly
Nonpartisan League Nominee for Governor of South Dakota, Who is Making a Vigorous Campaign

UNIONS TO TAKE PART IN POLITICS

Massachusetts A. F. of L. to Get Candidates' Views

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 17.—The political activities of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor were debated after a special committee of 20 members had made its report at the thirty-seventh annual convention of that body which closed here yesterday.

The executive board was directed to take steps for the registration as voters of all members of trade unions. It was voted to put a series of questions to candidates for political office to determine their stand on legislation favored by organized labor, and to work for the co-ordination of various non-partisan political campaign committees throughout the State.

Other resolutions adopted voiced opposition to a state censorship of motion pictures, called for an investigation of carelessness by automobile drivers, and asked amendment of the Volstead Act to allow the sale of beer and wines.

A resolution calling upon all trade unions to exercise every means at their disposal in an effort to terminate existing strikes, and embodying a criticism of President Harding's statement relating to the use of troops in strikes, was defeated by an overwhelming vote. A resolution favoring the resumption of trade with Russia was defeated by a vote of 48 to 19.

HOUSE HAS LITTLE BUSINESS ON HAND

Could Take Up Subsidy Bill, but Is Reluctant to Do So

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The second day of the House's new session finds the members of that body in a position similar to the man who was all dressed up and no place to go. When adjournment was taken, it was supposed that the tariff bill would have passed the Senate and would be ready for consideration by the lower body by the time of reconvening. Not so, however.

In the absence of the tariff, there is no measure of general importance awaiting consideration except the ship subsidy bill, and there is a general aversion to taking it up. The members have not forgotten that the President threatened to call Congress back into special session if the subsidy was not taken care of, but they are hoping that he may have relented and that he will excuse them from that service.

The matter has been placed in the hands of the House Republican steering committee and the committee has asked the President to grant an interview, at as early a date as he can do so consistent with other engagements.

The general opinion among returning Republican members is that any attempt to pass the shipping bill would be futile at this time and that even if it could be passed, it would be unwise from a party standpoint to put it through.

LARGE IRRIGATION PROJECT IS PLANNED

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Applications have been filed with the division of water rights, California State Department of Public Works, to establish irrigation systems covering 8000 acres of land in the Sacramento delta.

The applications come from the Delta Farms Reclamation districts, and contemplate the diversion of water from the San Joaquin, Old, and False rivers, and from Sand Mound, Indian, and Rock sloughs. The land for which the water is sought has been developed from the lowlands, and is under cultivation, but will be much improved, and its productiveness more than doubled by the application of the water. These lands are all directly tributary to the proposed ship canal to connect Sacramento with deep salt water and their development is hardly due to this canal project.

WOMAN ASPIRES TO BE GOVERNOR

Miss Alice Daly Is Active Candidate in South Dakota

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence).—This year's campaign in South Dakota is being enlivened by the presence in the field of Miss Alice Lorraine Daly, nominated for Governor by the South Dakota branch of the National Farmers' Nonpartisan League. Miss Daly is a good speaker and an efficient campaigner. She is the first woman ever nominated for Governor in South Dakota or any other northwestern state.

Miss Daly began her campaign several weeks ago. Since that time she has been making addresses constantly in different parts of the State. Slides in light of a free employment bureau and a registry of available rooms and apartments in the neighborhood.

In South Dakota there has grown up a line of succession, and now we are passing it on to our heirs apparent. (This referred to the fact that in South Dakota it has been customary to advance the Lieutenant-Governor to the office of Governor when a Governor has served his customary two terms.)

I come before the voters of South Dakota as a human being, asking the election without any question of sex entering in. It is not a question of sex, but of capability, qualification and spirit.

I wish to save my voice during this campaign, because I do not want to be able to speak every day until election time, but because I expect to make more noise after election than before.

Miss Daly first attracted statewide attention in South Dakota five or six years ago, when she was a teacher in the State Normal School at Madison, S. D. Since, she has devoted a great deal of attention to political questions. Believing that the Nonpartisan League more nearly represented her views on the great problems confronting the State and the country, she aligned herself with that party.

BATTLESHIPS BEING SCRAPPED
The U. S. S. New Jersey and Virginia, battleships, whose demolition was ordered by the Council for the Limitation of Armaments, are being dismantled in the Boston Navy Yard. Equipment that can be used on other ships is being removed, guns are being demolished, and within a few weeks the hulks will be sold for junk.

Like Coming Home

A business man, newly come to Boston, happened in here for some credit information. At the end of a mutually pleasant visit he opened a personal checking account and arranged to do his business banking here, too.

"You folks certainly have changed my notion of a bank," he said. "I've done business with bankers for twenty years without ever making a friend. Coming in here has been to me just like a welcome home!"

There is a friendly suggestion in this incident—the fact is that this man was treated exactly like every other person with whom we deal.

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BOSTON

WOMEN SUCCEED IN NEW SERVICE

Home Department Proves Popular With Banks

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Home service departments have been added in three Brooklyn savings banks in an effort to bring the bank more closely into the affairs of the home. The movement is spreading and is expected to become nation-wide, according to the latest bulletin of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

These new departments are assisting depositors in the bank in the management of their incomes, are showing them how to adopt the budget system in the control of their family finances, and in many ways are inculcating thrift.

A women's division has been organized in the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, since the women in charge of these home service departments have proved successful, and a course of training for this work is being given at the summer school of Columbia University.

Since May, 1921, the woman in charge of the home service department in the Greater New York Savings Bank has had more than 7000 personal interviews, and in 12 months it has assisted more than 700 families to establish the budget system in managing their household affairs. In addition, this woman has spoken on numerous subjects at schools, mothers' clubs, social clubs, factories and elsewhere.

She has distributed posters teaching lessons in thrift, has furnished pay envelopes with thrift messages for scores of big industrial concerns, and has co-operated with librarians at the public libraries in preparing lists of thrift books for readers.

Some of the side lines that have grown out of this work have been the establishment of a free employment bureau and a registry of available rooms and apartments in the neighborhood.

SAMPAIO CORREIA OFF ON FLIGHT TO BRAZIL

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Pointing the nose of the Sampaio Correia seaward, Lieut. Walter Hinton, U. S. N. R. F., took off from the waters of Jamaica Bay at 7:20 o'clock this morning and started to put behind him the 600 miles to Charleston, S. C., the first hop in the 8500-mile flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro. The crew, five in all, which included beside Lieutenant Hinton, E. Pinto Martins, Lieutenant-Commander, Brazilian Navy, retired, assistant pilot and navigator; John Wilsusen, mechanic; J. T. Baltimore, picture cameraman, and George T. Byr, reporter, were up at 4 o'clock, making ready for the flight. Lieutenant Hinton expected to make Charleston in about seven hours.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS SHOWING REMARKABLE GROWTH

Statistics Reveal Increase of 47 Per Cent in Single Year in Institutions Giving Four Years' Work

The outlook for improved service in the public schools of the United States as based upon the professional training of teachers is better than ever before in the history of education, due to the general awakening, on the part of the public a few years ago, as to the deplorable existing situation and its own responsibility in the matter. Recent data show there are 167 state normal schools for the training of teachers in the United States. One year ago 62 of these schools were giving four years of work. Today there are 91 state normal schools authorized to give four years of work, showing an increase of 47 per cent in one year.

In 1921 the General Court of Massachusetts enacted a law giving to the State Department of Education power to grant the degree of bachelor of education to persons completing a four-year course in a state normal school. This was done with the thought that it would do much to elevate the standards of teacher-training in that Commonwealth. It has not only done that but the enrollment was increased immediately, the entering classes in the 10 schools operated by the state numbering 277 more pupils in 1921, a total of 1234, than they did the year before.

The prospects for the coming year are even better. Courses leading to the degree have been established at Bridgewater, Framingham, Salem, Worcester, and the Normal Art schools. The Boston Normal School, which is a local institution not under state jurisdiction, also has established college courses leading to degrees.

Under Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, the normal schools of the State, which a few years ago were working with as little relation to each other as though one had been in Maine and the other in California, have been unified, with the result not only that the standards have been raised, but the State given a rounded, complete service extending to every part, rather than a local service by each school.

To this end the annual conferences of state normal schools have played an important part. During the last several years principals and instructors in these schools have been called together annually for the discussion of normal school problems more or less common to all. One or two prominent educators always have been invited to address the meetings on some vital subject. The effect on each school has been marked, stimulating and broadening the work and bringing the workers together in closer co-operation. The fifth annual conference will be held at Bridgewater Sept. 5, 6, 7, and 8, Dr. John Dewey of Columbia

University being the special speaker, and will give three lectures on the subject, "The Social Purpose in Education," "Individuality in Education," and "The Class Room Teacher."

The use of the library in the school, a subject now being given special attention, appears twice on the program. The new athletics, the aim of which is the individual benefit of each pupil in the school rather than the special achievement of a few, has a special place on the program, and Royal B. Farnum, state director of art education and principal of the Normal Art School, will speak twice on art in its relation to state normal schools.

POWER OF COURT TO BE GIVEN TEST

Union Questions Right to Enjoin Officers From Calling Strike

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17 (Special).—When an appeal is filed this week by William A. Connellan and Nathan W. Thompson, attorneys for the Brotherhood of Railway Station Employees, from the decision of Judge Clarence Hale of the Federal Court, enjoining the officers of that body from calling a strike in accordance with a vote taken by the union July 14, it will be the first case, it is said, questioning the authority of a federal judge to enjoin a strike.

The courts, say counsel for the defense, have held in the past that a federal justice might enjoin strikers from acts of violence and from picketing, but the case in question is the first in which there has been a clear-cut issue as to the right of the federal authorities to interfere before a strike has actually taken place. The matter in controversy was a question of wage adjustments.

There will be two main points in issue, whether a court has the right to enjoin a body of men from the concerted act of striking, and whether it has the power to enjoin the officers of a union from calling a strike when they have been authorized to do so by the vote of the men. The case will go to the Circuit Court of Appeals and will be argued there in October. In the event of an adverse decision, the union attorneys will then take the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. If Judge Hale's opinion is upheld, it will mean that employers may have recourse to restraining orders in case of difficulties with their employees, and a defiance of these restraining orders which has its culmination in a strike will constitute contempt of court.

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SEE OUR THOUSANDS of service records in your own line of work—they will give you facts on which you can start cutting heavy delivery charges. Two Ford light delivery cars will probably cost you no more to buy or to operate than one of the heavier type—and in many cases they will do three times the work.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Hand Weaving in the Home

THE notion of having curtains specially woven to go with her room appeals to the woman who desires to express herself in her surroundings. There are a growing number of women weavers in London nowadays, and Miss Wilkinson, one of those who specialize in hand-woven things for the home, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that people came to her wanting bedspreads and curtains in certain colors, and she worked out a design, using the desired tints. "Sometimes I put up a pattern and then try it in the room," she added. "For bedspreads I use a blue and white striped design a good deal, the stripes being in varied widths for the border."

"I have," Miss Wilkinson continued, "just done the stuff for chair covers, a fender stool and music stool in a drawing room with a Persian carpet that has a good deal of green-blue in it. The material had a green and blue shot ground, with stripes of all the colors contained in the carpet, and was woven in the width most suitable for cutting the chair covers from."

"I then have a good many curtains in an ecru shade, with striped borders of rose, green and yellow to match Persian carpets. People just give me an outline of what they want, and I work up their ideas. But it is all done according to the taste of the customer."

"That," said Miss Wilkinson, holding up a length of gorgeous material with wide purple and jade green stripes and narrower ones of mauve, "was designed by a lady to go in a room with a yellow wall paper, black doors and mantelpiece and red lacquered furniture. I hear the room looks lovely at night, when the silk takes on particularly beautiful colors."

Delicate Color Combinations
Another effective curtain fabric was woven in brown and blue shot with a gold line, giving a bronze effect.

"I have done a nursery," continued Miss Wilkinson, "with a pale blue and white striped washable carpet, such as are used in bungalows and country cottages, and azalea-pink cotton curtains."

"Then I have made a lot of mercerized cotton cushion covers to go in different rooms, and bell-pulls which are just straight bands in all sorts of different stripes and are quite entertaining to do."

"The great difficulty since the war has been to get fast-to-light colors, but this is being overcome. One reason why I like vegetable dyes is that they are fadeless. We are just doing some vegetable dyeing now on a little gas stove, but it is awkward to manage large quantities in an ordinary house. I recently had a big order for curtains for a house in Berkeley Square of that blue," indicating a fabric of a beautiful deep turquoise shade, "which is a vegetable dye; so we went to a dyehouse of which we know, and were allowed to use the vats there."

"We have done lots of runners for dressers and tables. For one room I did a runner in orange-vermillion, made by mixing yellow and red threads. This had a black and green border and was used across a dark oak table with either a black bowl or a green ginger jar for flowers on it."

Hand-Woven Stuff
With more ordinary household needs there is no doubt that hand-woven things have, in some cases, an advantage.

"For instance," Miss Wilkinson explained, "hand-woven casement cotton for curtains wears well and washes much better than the machine woven. Also, if there are several different sizes of windows in the room, we weave the stuff according to the width of the windows. We ourselves never use anything but hand-woven towels, and they wear for years. Tea-table and breakfast-table cloths and nursery cloths we sometimes make with a striped border to go with the china used."

Another weaver, Miss Jacobs, was for some time employed by Sir Frank Warner, whose firm made Princess Mary's wedding dress, in designing patterns of furnishing fabrics to go out with the traveler. This was a complete innovation and an instance of the growing tendency for correlating the work of the artist and factory hand in a way that has never been done before. The intention, in this case, was to get new ideas of colors into the fabrics. Miss Jacobs worked out a whole series of designs, taking for her inspiration such subjects as an autumn wood which resulted in harmony of orange, red and brown. In another case, a sofa back was planned to represent spring with its mingled tints of pale green grass and flowers.

Curtains to Go With Wall Papers
"I design curtains to go with the wall paper or with covers, and in the latter case I have a pattern of the cretonne sent to me," said Miss Jacobs. "I generally use a mixture of real and artificial silk, and of the two the latter looks much the brighter and more silky."

In one pattern of gold and silk a metallic effect was produced, without the disadvantage of the risk of tarnishing. Another charming fabric in dull rose with a narrow old-gold stripe was suitable for upholstering chairs in the French style.

"This is interesting, too," said Miss Jacobs, showing a third pattern. "A man wanted a piece of old Chinese silk copied for his room. It was in apple green with a close little black pattern and detached gold-colored threads running through it. I managed to do it, and this is the same thing in black and blue. But patterning is not easy and the possibilities are limited. Personally, I prefer plain stripes."

Orange in Decoration

The value of an orange color note in a decorative scheme can scarcely be overestimated. From the little cross-stitched basket embroidered on a guest towel that does not seem really finished until the orange flower centers are worked in, to the luxuriously furnished room that betrays a lack till an orange sofa cushion, runner or drapery has found its place, orange is proved an invigorating note.

Nature is full of orange. From early summer till late fall nasturtiums or marigolds may be brought in to fill our bowls and vases. Then there are the seasonable yellow flowers, such as buttercups and goldenrods. Goldenrod, swimming lazily in a crystal bowl are another reverberation of sunshine offered us by nature. Lacquer, so much in vogue now, yields beautiful orange tones which may be used for a book trough, a single chair, or even for a solid door. The value of brass and copper is well known as a relief to dull walnuts and oaks. One bowl of yellow pottery often suffices to make an uninteresting room gay. An orange-colored work bag will cause a dark corner to "sing," and even a large orange blotting pad on a desk will bring in the sunshine.

Garden Work for August

GARDENERS should never make the mistake of thinking that, because August is the month of vacations and the garden is doing well, that it can be left to take care of itself. Far from it!

Now is the time to plant biennial seed, for certain next spring favorites. The dainty forget-me-not, foxgloves and Canterbury bells are probably the most popular of this class and need to be looked after each year carefully—though the first two are apt to be mistaken for perennials as they seed themselves.

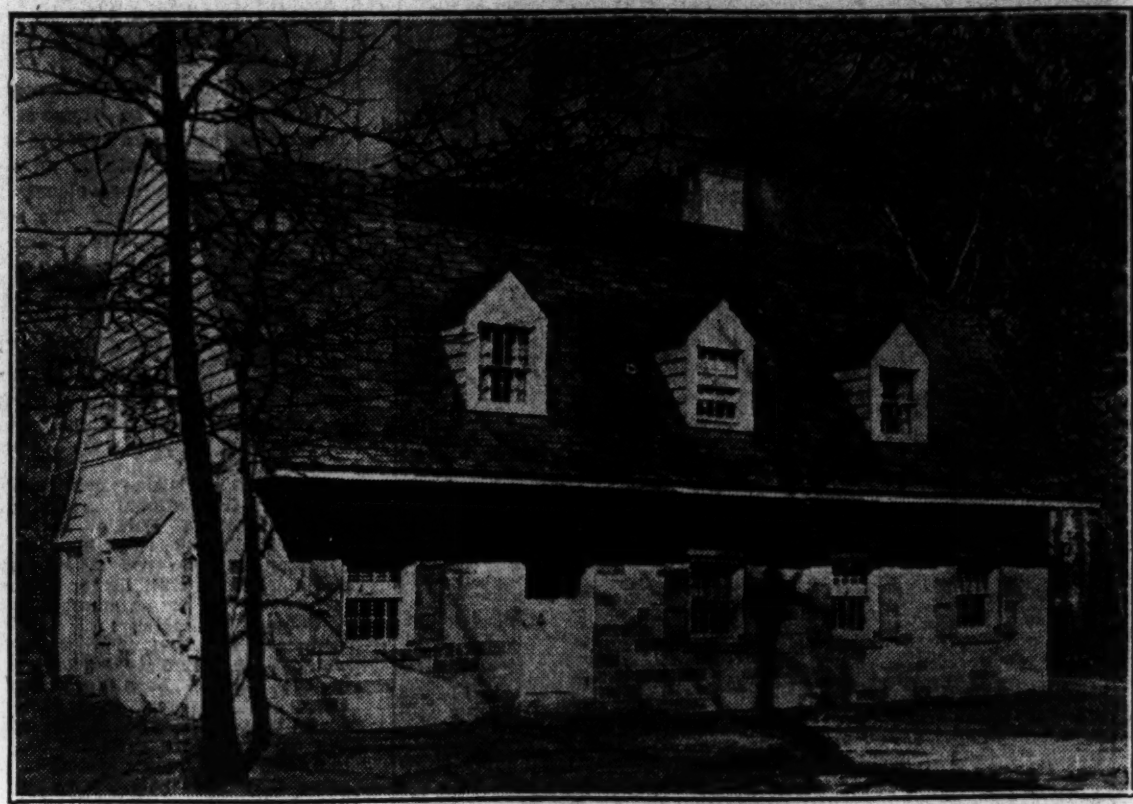
The lovely foxgloves are now obtainable in white, deep cream and pale rose color, and the little seedlings should be lifted each season and given plenty of room, that they may reach their highest state of perfection. Hollyhocks also are biennials, not flowering the first year from seed but making offshoots, so that, once well established, they bloom every summer. A curious thing about them is that new colors keep appearing. The year, for instance, there is for the first time a lovely white variety. As some one has said: "Hollyhocks do all sorts of queer stunts!" They are a pleasure to grow, on account of this propensity for giving us surprises.

It may be well to remember that all of the flowers mentioned do well in partial shade, which makes them valuable for dark corners.

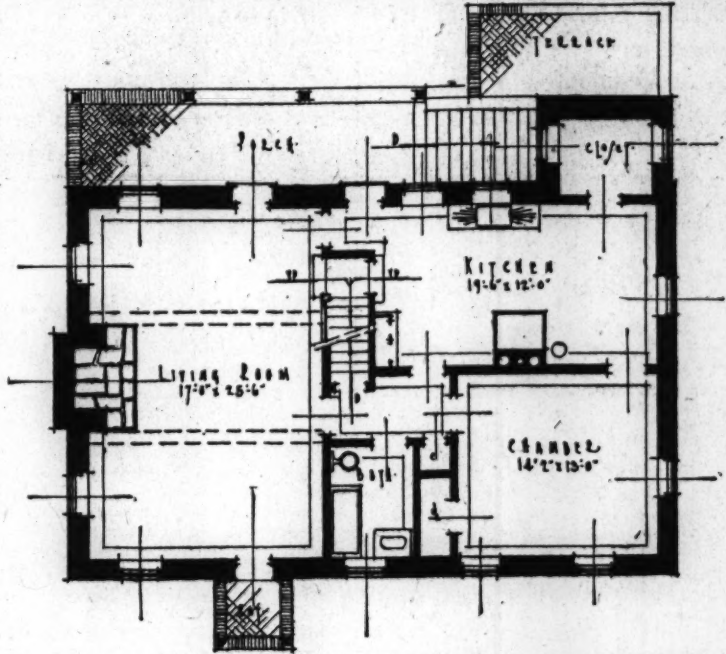
Flowers to Start in August
The evening primrose, mule-pink, horned poppy, wall flower, as well as the more common English daisy and pansy are also of this family whose members do most satisfactorily when started in August.

The perennial seed for the popular hardy garden should be started now, that the root growth may be well established before cold weather sets in. Delphiniums are one of the most beautiful of this class. A packet of seed costing twenty-five cents will produce many dollars worth of rare plants. This delphinium seed does best when started in soil that has been baked in the oven to sterilize it and prevent blight and other fungus troubles. Before cold weather sets in, cover the crowns with coal ashes and spread a little straw or some dead leaves over these to protect the plants for this first season. The following fall they can be separated as desired and moved to a permanent location.

For indoor winter beauties, choose freesias; paper-white narcissus (to be grown in water); hyacinth (also grown in water), and early tulips. The bulbs will arrive in early autumn, and except the paper white narcissus (which often flower in a month), can be so planted as to give a succession of bloom throughout most of the winter.



A Modern Revival of the Dutch Colonial House



Reproduced by courtesy of Frank J. Forster, architect

The First Floor Plan of the House Pictured Above
Reviving the Picturesque Gambrel Roof

DESPITE the fact that one writer on architectural topics has assumed that the Dutch colonial house passed out of existence 100 years ago and can never be revived, this modern reproduction at Demarest, N. J., designed by Frank J. Forster of New York, proves the fallacy of the statement, for the dwelling is the epitome of all the virtues residing in the type.

Mr. Forster was brought up among the old Dutch houses of New Jersey; he has absorbed the atmosphere and been subjected to the influence that they still exert. The quaint, homelike structure he has built embodies all the beauty of line and proportion for which the Dutch colonial house was noted. There is the same lovely roof line; the graceful sweep of the overhanging eaves in front, designed to protect the walls, and the same fidelity to type found in the older examples hard by.

The gambrel roof, such as this house presents, is America's principal contribution to the problem of building, it has been said, since it is almost unknown in Europe. As a feature of small-house designing in America, it holds a peculiar place. In contrast to the more stately New England colonial or the English Georgian, it is diminutive and cozy, suggestive of fireside joys, simple pleasures, and home companionship. Built of the native materials derived close at hand, this house belongs to the soil. The peculiar type of construction, particularly the lovely soft roof line that seems to embrace the walls of the dwelling in such an intimate, friendly fashion, emphasize the homelike character.

Influence of Old Dutch Builders
The architect has made free use of field stone for the main walls in a particularly interesting manner, turning it to account in quite as delightful a way as the old Dutch masons were wont to do. Since it is not a quarry stone, but had lain for centuries in the adjacent fields, it had mellowed into a wide range of lovely shades, mauves, browns, gray-blues, and purplish grays blending into a color harmony that is entrancing. While the courses, as a rule, are kept at uniform height, the stones are of varying lengths, which adds to the picturesque quality of the exterior.

As the treatment of the roof marks the important feature in the design of any Dutch house, the results obtained by the architect are worthy of mention, since there are certain concessions to modern methods necessary in the reproduction of any colonial house. For example, the manner in which slate for the roof, a very difficult medium—has been utilized, is decidedly novel and interesting. Rough of surface and mottled in soft colors to harmonize with the field stone first story, it not only provides a weather-tight roof, but at the same time retains all the feeling of hand-split shingles that have been left to weather in nature's own way.

The overhanging roof at the rear of the house, which might very properly inclose a porch supported by slender columns, rests upon the stone wall for a third of the width, the rest being inclosed in glass. In summer, screens

replace the sash, thus providing a charming outdoor living room.

In the early days the doors of the Dutch colonial houses were comparatively plain, the side and fan lights coming in later. In the present instance the door is recessed, and is broken midway, as was the case with Dutch doors, and the upper half lighted by a group of small panes.

The First Floor Plan
From the main entrance access is had immediately to the living room, which runs the depth of the house, and with the old-fashioned fireplace forms a room 17 by 25 feet in size, with windows on three sides. To the right the staircase rises to the upper floor. Opening from the living room is a small hall which opens into the spacious kitchen and gives access also to bedchamber and bath. Ample closet space is provided for the service portion.

The second story contains three bedrooms, a bath, and numerous closets. It is picturesquely lighted by the dormers in the front and back, as well as by the windows in the gable ends. The chamber over the living room, of nearly equal size, is a charming apartment, the dormers and two gable windows providing good cross ventilation, with an abundance of sunlight and an inspiring view. There is trunk space in the attic which is lighted by small quarter-circle windows at each end.

All the walls are finished in rough plaster, as was the method with most Dutch interiors, and the woodwork is white. The fireplaces are of brick, which is in harmony with the type of house reproduced. In front the pathway to the entrance is composed of a series of stepping stones, which give the impression of having been worn and broken with the passage of time, thus fulfilling the purpose of the designer, to emphasize the colonial feeling.

Fixing the Colors in Fabrics

NOW is the time when we all want to wear lawns and gingham and all the pretty cotton fabrics which can be tubbed. To prevent fading of the dainty colors, which are the chief charm of these goods, the writer has found sugar-olead far more successful than salt or vinegar.

Get some sugar-olead at a drug store (10 cents worth will do for several garments) and to a gallon of cold water, add one level teaspoonful of the sugar-olead. Stir with a stick, till the water looks milky. Soak your garment in this for half an hour—not longer—and then wash it in the usual way. This must constitute the first washing, but it need not necessarily be done before the goods are made up.

Even after this process, colored goods should never be washed in very warm water nor hung in the sun. It is also wise to turn garments wrong-side-out, when on the line. Do not put the sugar-olead into a utensil which is used for food. Do

not leave it around; but, after using, throw it at once into the sewer. It has no injurious effect on fabrics. Genuine sugar-olead is a hard, lumpy powder, resembling a mixture of ice and snow. It is not clear like ice alone. It always turns the water milky-looking. Be sure that you are not getting a substitute.

Some Pretty Hats for Children That Can Be Made at Home

A FASHIONABLE modiste's shop, specializing in the latest novelties, is showing some charming children's hats of smooth thick cloth, trimmed with groups of small flowers in many colors laid against the crown and formed of flat petals and leaves made of cloth of the same kind as the body of the hat.

Such hats, possessing that quality of artistic simplicity which constitutes the supreme elegance in children's dress, could be well produced at home by clever fingers, with little expenditure of money or time. A smooth felt-like cloth, of a type which does not ravel at the edges, is used, and of this four pieces like four petals of a single flower must be cut, and hand-sewn or machined together for the crown, the tapering ends forming the apex. A round piece of the desired width is then cut for the brim, its center hole just large enough for the base of the crown to fit in, and into this the crown is sewn. As no wiring is used this brim "flops" slightly in pretty curves, and, for little girls, a pair of long strings, cut of the same material as the hat, serve to tie it beneath the chin.

One of the prettiest models exhibited was of black cloth, trimmed with a cluster of flat flowers and leaves in bright colors, emerald green, red, yellow, and white. These flowers and leaves were cut from scraps of cloth of like smooth, firm quality, the flowers being made of two pieces, the larger one for the petals, the smaller one, of yellow, for the center. In some cases an additional layer of petals in another color was introduced between the outer layer and the center. These flowers, the largest of which measured about an inch in diameter, were then arranged in a group against the crown.

In cases where the skill to make the flowers is lacking, a cluster of flowers and leaves might be worked in thick, bright-colored wools, or a few strands of bright yarn plaited or loosely twisted round the crown could be used and finished off with a knot or rosette or a couple of hanging tassels on one side.

This style of hat could be carried out in any color. Made in suitable sizes and stiffened by a silk-covered hat-wire sewn round under the outer side of the brim, it would be appropriate also for grown-up wearers.

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Things Seen in a Linen Shop

THERE has occurred, in recent months, a great change in the styles of table linens, and a great improvement in the quality of the moderate priced linens. The linen shops and the linen sections of the department stores very frankly explain that much of the linen they are handling is of German manufacture, and then leave it entirely to the customer to decide whether or not she wants to buy German goods. The use of color in table linens has had a mushroom growth toward popularity and all of these linens with colored damask patterns are of German manufacture. They are being sold in larger amounts than plain white linen.

A very large department store is offering a 68-inch square table cloth, with 16-inch napkins to match, of a beautiful grade of linen, a blue flower pattern in stripes forming a block effect, at \$22.50 for the set. The cloth has a 1½ inch hem, and the napkins have narrow hems, hemstitched into place. They are offering for \$18.50 the same set with a tiny rolled hem put in by machine. The woman who likes to hemstitch her table linen by hand, can add her work to this set with very good effect. This pattern may be had in blue and white, green and white, and corn color and white—all lovely soft shades.

A Luncheon Set
Another cloth, with a blue design, measures 54 inches square. Both the cloth and the six napkins have the hems hemstitched into place. The price for this set is \$35.00. The 65-inch cloth with six napkins costs \$10.50. These sets are of extra heavy all-linen material; part of the damask pattern is in white and the rest in blue or corn color. All of these linens are of a damask pattern, with only part of the design in the color.

This shop is offering as a very special bargain, a damask cloth in all white, in the shape needed for large gate-leg tables. This particular size—85 by 82 inches—has been hard to buy. The present price of this cloth is \$13.50. Last year it sold for \$24. There are no napkins to match, and this is the reason for the great reduction in price. This is a German cloth, of a very lovely quality.

Jumping from one part of the world to another for our source of supplies, we find a 36-inch square tea cloth of Chinese linen with typically Chinese embroidery done in several shades of blue thread. Weaving in among the blue butterflies and vines is a pattern, really a two-inch band, done in Chinese fillet which looks like nothing else so much as our old-fashioned punch work. This cloth is priced at \$10.75, with napkins to match at \$9.75 a dozen. The shop is expecting a huge shipment of Chinese table linens by Sept. 1, which is to be offered to the Christmas trade.

A Bedspread Banquet Cloth
A particularly attractive article is a large piece which may be either for a bedspread for a single bed, or for a banquet cloth. It is made of closely-woven, heavy, round-thread linen and adorned with an oval or square medallion in the center, and scalloped around the edges, in the fine hand work known as Madeira embroidery. The cloth measures 72 inches by 68, and is priced at \$75. Napkins to match in extraordinary sizes are priced as follows: Eighteen inches square, \$20 a dozen; 22 inches square, \$27.50 a dozen; and 24 inches square, \$37.50 a dozen. Napkins of Madeira embroidery in these sizes are unusual.

There are a great many women who buy this cloth and the napkins because they may serve several purposes. The cloth serves as table cover or bedspread with equal suitability, and the napkins are the right size for small table covers and for use on tea trays. The medallion center is placed so that it appears in the center of the

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bed, leaving the drop plain, with merely the scalloped edge. If the cloth is used for the dining table which has had extra leaves inserted to accommodate a number of guests, the pattern covers the center of the table top, leaving a plain space for the plates. It is an article that is to be recommended to a woman who gives large dinner parties only occasionally, and who has no qualms about using a bedspread for a tablecloth.

The vogue for Italian cut work is growing, especially for luncheon and tea sets. Such sets are made of cream-colored, heavy, round-thread, unpatterned linen, and are finished with a narrow hem and two rows of hemstitching. Six inches inside the hem there is another stripe formed of two more rows of hemstitching, which run to the hem and outline a six-inch square in each corner. Each corner is ornamented with two small squares of cut work, and two groups of floral sprays embroidered in white thread. Halfway down each side appears another square of cut work. Handmade pieces of white thread are placed every few inches around the hems. The 45-inch cloth costs \$18.50, and the napkins to match \$16.50 a dozen. These are exceptional prices for Italian cut work, as every lover of this style of table linen knows.

Fish Dishes

Fish Pie—Lay in a pie dish all nice-sized pieces of cooked salmon or white fish you may have, and use all the trimmings to make the following forcemeat: Pound the trimmings of fish in a mortar, mix with some butter, bread crumbs, anchovy paste, parsley, pepper, and salt until of a nice consistency. Arrange the fish and forcemeat in layers and pour over all some fish stock. Cover with paste, and bake as an ordinary meat pie.

Lobster—Take one medium-sized lobster, about 2½ or three pounds. Boil and take out the meat, cut into small pieces and add 1 cup of milk, 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 of butter, ¼ teaspoon of salt, ¼ of paprika, a dash of nutmeg, 1 cup of cracker crumbs, 1 tablespoon of butter and two hard-boiled eggs. Make a white sauce of the milk, butter, flour, salt, paprika and nutmeg, add the lobster and make of the eggs, mix thoroughly until smooth. Butter six baking shells, sprinkle with crumbs, fill with the prepared lobster, sprinkle with the whites of the eggs, cover with crumbs, put five of butter on top and bake 30 minutes in a quick oven. Garnish with parsley and slices of lemon.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Duse, Bernhardt and the Guitrys
All Offered American Tours

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Theatrical managers and agents who have been visiting London reports that the depreciation of the exchange on the continent is resulting in the serious consideration by famous artists of offers to appear in America.

It is quite possible that before the end of the coming spring, Sarah Bernhardt, Signora Duse, and the Guitrys will appear in America. But none of the contracts seem to be definitely fixed. There are all sorts of little arguments going on. For instance, Sacha Guitry, France's most prolific playwright, is demanding treble fees before he signs for his father, Lucien Guitry (greater actor than the son), himself and his wife, Yvonne Printemps. He says he is a theatrical manager, and a playwright as well as an actor and he is asking for three separate and distinct salaries. And if America is to see him they will have to be forthcoming. Negotiations are still going on.

Sarah Bernhardt is quite willing to desert her beloved Paris if she is certain that another fortune awaits her in America. She doesn't get much count on money itself, but she has half a dozen houses in France and she spends nearly all the money she makes on these. Objects d'art she buys almost indiscriminately if they appeal to her. She never hagles about the price. "What is that picture?" she asks. And if she is told 10,000 francs she tells her secretary to pay it. A friend who knows her

intimately expressed astonishment at her two natures, for she is never prepared to act abroad unless she gets enormous salaries. And then she insists on being paid after every performance. She used to carry a long metal tube in the days before the war when gold was used as currency instead of paper, and count her night's salary in sovereigns into this unique purse before she left the theater. Now she has to be content with Bank of England notes. Her art treasures are estimated to be worth well over \$250,000.

Then there is Duse. This great Italian actress has recently reappeared on the stage after having lived in retirement for many years. Those who have seen her act the great tragedies declare that she has lost none of her fire and fervor. Born in a wagon on the outskirts of Florence, Duse was the daughter of a traveling showman and acted as a child in the crude dramas and farces that her parents gave in their fit-up theater. She sprang into fame at twenty-four and has played all the great tragedy roles. She is now touring the European capitals, and she is expected to announce her decision to go to America now that she has definitely decided to abandon the London visit that a certain London manager announced before securing her consent.

These prospective engagements prove that American managers are optimistic as to the renewed prosperity of the theaters in New York and the other large cities.

The Prix de Rome
Competition Results

PARIS, Aug. 1. (Special Correspondence).—The subjects were proposed by the Académie to the competitors for the Prix de Rome for painting. The first one was: "Fortune and Abundance bound joyfully out of the furrow which the plowman digs with his plow dragged by two great oxen." The other two—"The Bath" and "Work"—had the advantage of leaving entire freedom to the artists for interpreting them as they wished, while the first with its mixture of reality and allegory offered real difficulties. Nevertheless nine "logistes" out of ten chose the first. One candidate only—the youngest—treated "The Bath."

These works were on view at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts before the decision of the jury. No great quantity could be detected in any of them. Two or three competitors only showed an intelligent interpretation of the subject. The others failed to understand that Fortune and Abundance being allegorical figures could not be treated like beings in flesh and blood familiarly escorting the plowman, but in a more substantial plane. The grand prize was given to Mr. Ducos de la Haille whose composition was undoubtedly the best. Mr. Ducos de la Haille who is a little over 30, obtained last year a second prize. He has a thorough knowledge of his métier. He has conceived a landscape, sober, real, happily treated, and the allegorical Fortune and Abundance are not too conspicuous: they are aerial figures, which stand out on the light sky. It is a work on the whole well balanced, elegant, full of taste, charm and delicacy.

Mr. Roux has also shown himself to be a true artist. The two figures ingeniously treated, in discreet tones, are harmonious and graceful. They remind one of the manner of Prud'hon. They rise over valleyed landscape still enwrapped in the mist of the early morn. The weak part of his composition is in the treatment of the plowman and his oxen, which are given a very limited space at the bottom of the canvas and dryly painted. Mr. Grenmelle (who has been preferred by the jury to Mr. Roux) is more of an illustrator than a painter. He shows qualities of light and color but his figures are poor. Mr. Gagey, who last year was one of the best competitors, has not lost his qualities of colorist but his composition is commonplace. From behind is a good piece of work and the landscape shows the justness of his eye and the richness of his brush. But his allegorical figures are heavy and unpleasant, more suggestive of Montmartre than of the Olympus.

The composition of Mlle. Bricka (the only feminine competitor) is commonplace and rudimentary. The figures are inconsistent, yet there are qualities of delicacy in the landscape.

Mr. Friedberger—the only candidate who discarded the first subject—being only 20 years of age may later give some better work. In his "Bain" one finds qualities of freshness and light. The landscape treated in green-gray tones is somehow evocative of Corot. The dog lying at the feet of the two women is consistent and well observed. But the figures lack solidity.

The subject proposed for the Prix de Rome for sculpture was: "Saint-Christopher crosses the river carrying the Divine Child on his back. He complains that his burden gets heavier at every step—as heavy as the Universe—to which Jesus answers: 'You have carried Him who created the Universe.'"

The Grand Prix was given to Mr.

Aubine, who was approaching the concours for the fifth time and is 34. There is nothing remarkable about his composition, but he obtained for his previous works medals and prizes and mentions.

Two other rewards went to Mr. Patrisse and Mr. Hamard. Mr. Patrisse showed much naïveté but little sense and imagination. Mr. Hamard has qualities of force and solidarity. As it happens the best works were not rewarded. Mr. Saulo, for example, has treated the subject with sobriety and even emotion and has succeeded in composing his group with unity. Mlle. Quinquaud showed remarkable qualities.

The Ecole des Beaux-Arts is now deserted and the happy winners of the Grand Prix de Rome are on their way to Italy. For three years they will live in the Villa Medici.

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Aug. 8. Special Correspondence

TWO PICTURES that Hollywood has been waiting eagerly to see were released this week in Los Angeles theatres. One of them, "Blood and Sand," Paramount's Fred Niblo production of Vicente Blasco Ibañez' novel, was Rodolph Valentino's first official starring vehicle, and all Hollywood, including Mr. Valentino, turned out to see the picture on the opening night. The other was Charles Ray in "A Tailor-Made Man," his first big production for United Artists, which was also attended by practically everyone in the picture colony. Both stars enjoy considerable popularity with their fellow players. The bullfighting scene in Valentino's picture will have little appeal to Anglo-Saxon audiences, and the production itself has obvious faults, but Valentino's popularity will, no doubt, make the picture successful. Mr. Ray's new picture was disappointing in many respects, but provides interesting entertainment. Mr. Ray is at present making a film version of James Whitcomb Riley's "The Girl I Loved." He will probably be at least three months making this, as his present schedule calls for him to make but two pictures this year.

Wallace Reid's next story is to be a farce called "Thirty Days," written by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton. The filming will take place later this month. James Cruze, who recently completed making "The Old Homestead," will direct Reid.

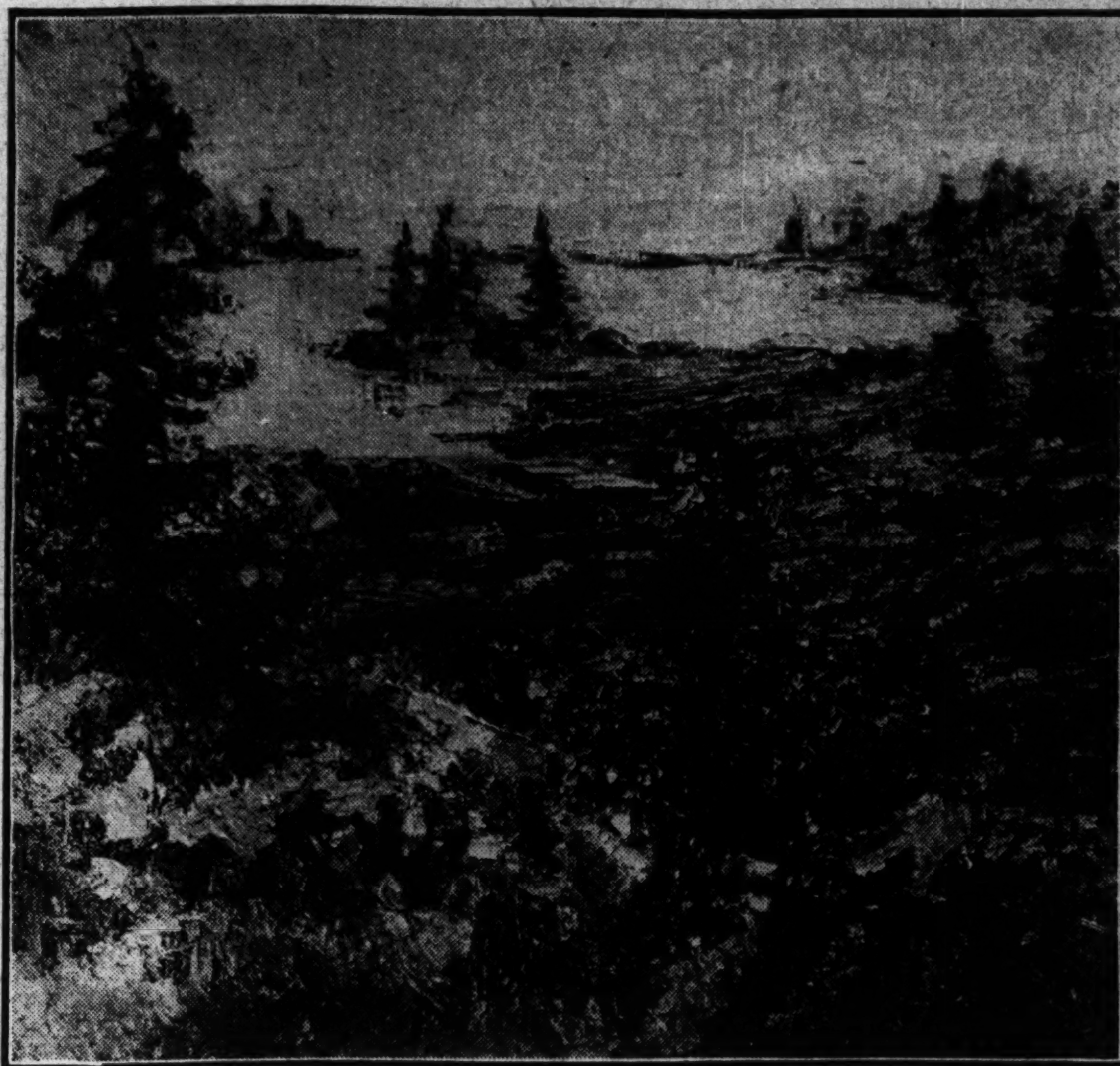
Jack Holt is in New York with Joseph Henabery, his director, and a company of players making Manhattan scenes for his new picture, "Making a Man," by Peter B. Kyne. The balance of the picture is to be made here. "Making a Man" is the story of a man who accumulates wealth and then goes to New York where he loses everything by which he could be identified. Unable to establish his rights to his own fortune, he has a difficult time in working himself out of the situation.

William de Mille, having completed "Clarence," which is now being cut and assembled at the Lasky studio, will start in September a story by Clara Beranger called "Notoriety." Bebe Daniels will have the leading role.

Agnes Ayres' new Paramount picture is called "A Daughter of Luxury" by Beulah Marie Dix, which will be directed by Paul Powell.

Rodolph Valentino will shortly finish his new picture, by James Ames Mitchell and June Mathis, called "The Young Rajah." Valentino, his director, Philip Rosen, and a special company of players have been in San Francisco for a week getting boat racing scenes in co-operation with crews from the University of California.

Harry Rapf, who is producing for the Warner Brothers, is in receipt of a letter from Charles G. Norris, author of "Brass," which is to be the next Rapf production, in which he approves the proposed film treatment of his book and announces that as soon as production starts he will come to Los Angeles from his country home at Saratoga and help with the picture.



"Islands of the North," From Painting by Marian T. MacIntosh in Boothbay Harbor Exhibition

Art in Boothbay Harbor, Maine

Boothbay, Me., Aug. 15. Special Correspondence. A NEW and interesting art colony has begun to flourish at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. It bids fair to become in the near future as popular as those at Gloucester and Provincetown. But unlike the other art colonies of New England, Boothbay Harbor has a heavy woods surrounding it. It is like a cup set in a saucer of virgin forests with a border of islands and waterways.

The harbor, with its helter-skelter docks and wharves, its rickety foot-bridge and its golden ochre and purple low tides, all provide material for pictures. Also, in the heavy pine and spruce forests or the birch thickets, are abundant motifs, and the luscious meadows growing down to the water's edge furnishing colorful contrasts of blue against green.

Here on Mt. Pisagah for many years has been a school of art instructed by A. Grant Randall, also a school of music with Professor Hamilton of Wellesley College at its head. It is, however, in the past two years that the influence of this colony has been felt in the art world.

The best-known of the painters now living here in summer is Edward Redfield. He has bought a New England farmhouse, surrounded by a spruce hedge, with pine woods in the rear and in front the harbor seen through a fringed wood of birch. His ample barn has now a built-in north light and he uses this place as a studio or rather a workshop in which to judge his work. For Mr. Redfield paints entirely out of doors and usually finishes his canvases in what the painters call "one go." Several of his canvases which were painted in Boothbay were seen in last winter's exhibits, especially "Boothbay Harbor" which was shown at both the National and Pennsylvania Academies.

Not far from Mr. Redfield's place is the studio of Cora Brooks, a Philadelphia painter. She also has converted a barn into a studio and has made it so inviting that the passer-by longs for a peep inside. Her stone terrace porch entirely surrounded by flowers is furnished with gay yellow chairs and tables while the yellow curtains inside blow in and out of the green banded windows. The interior is a study of color and draperies hanging from a balcony and its fireplace surrounded by high-glazed pottery and brasses, provide a hospitable refuge where the artists gather almost nightly. Cora Brooks is best known for her still-life and at present is painting flowers from her own garden.

Another of the well-known painters is Henry B. Snell, N. A., of New York. At this season of the year, Mr. Snell spends much of his time wandering about the docks and studying, or sitting under a tree in the evening while he watches the changing effects of the harbor—all in preparation for his painting in the fall, which is accomplished after his class is over. His "Fond in the Woods," painted in Boothbay, was received with enthusiasm at the big exhibitions last winter.

Frank Allen, Mr. Snell's assistant, has bought an old fishing wharf and is making the buildings into studios. One is occupied by the class of 50 or more serious and hard-working students. On the docks, in the town or woods, one is likely to stumble over

an easel in back of which a bobbed head and knickers covered by a cretonne smock is vigorously and intently covering a canvas.

Several illustrators find Boothbay Harbor a happy refuge in summer. C. G. Taylor of Carnegie Institute has a commodious studio on Spruce Point, and Lucius N. Hitchcock is working here now and expects to make this place his summer home.

The surrounding islands are also haunts of the painters. Conspicuous among them is Eric Hudson, who has a delightful studio on Monhegan Island. On Macmahon's Island lives Howard Giles, who is known to all picture lovers and all students who are interested in the Harnbridge theory. Philip Little also resides at Macmahon's and this summer is working at etchings.

The town of Boothbay is enthusiastic over the arrival of the artists and heartily co-operates with them. This year a board of trade has been opened, against the harbor, some of her handsome visitors seeking information or waiting for boats have the opportunity of seeing pictures painted in the vicinity.

The first exhibit given at the board of trade was one of pastels and pencil drawings by A. Grant Randall. Then came one by Dr. Frieze, instructor at Columbia University. The third was one of oils by V. Henneman, a Belgian painter. The last one, from Aug. 14 to 20, is given by a group of all of whom are members of the National Association of American Women Painters and Sculptors.

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group of water colors which are noticeable for their rich and subtle color. Althea Hill Platt, whose delightful genre pictures are a feature of large exhibitions, exhibits scenes of New England life.

Theatrical Notes

Where the provinces are concerned, British theatrical managers are in dispute just now with the Actors' Association. After considerable experience of its working, the Touring Managers' Association have notified the Actors' Association that they are not prepared to retain the "standard contract," guaranteeing a minimum wage and a minimum term of engagement. The Actors' Association having fought hard for the "standard contract" and the general betterment of conditions for stage workers it implies, are unwilling to rescind it. As the Touring Managers' Association are equally insistent in their demands to amend it, a deadlock is threatened. What the latter say in effect is that provincial theaters are in such a bad way just now that it is impossible to keep to the "standard contract" without running at a loss. The reply of the Actors' Association to this is that the touring manager must economize in some other direction than at the expense of their members, and that they will forbid them to accept any reduction of terms whatever.

The annual examination of the students undergoing their dramatic training at the Paris Conservatoire has just been held. No first prizes were secured in tragedy, but three women students gained first prizes for comedy. In accordance with the usual practice, they will receive the further award of an engagement at the Comédie-Française. The period of instruction at the Conservatoire lasts for two years, and pupils are not admitted unless they show themselves possessed of more than average ability. On completing the course, they have to undergo a practical test before a jury composed of actors, dramatists, and managers. No applause is permitted, and the candidate leaves the stage without knowing definitely if he or she has satisfied the judges. The decision of the jury, however, is communicated very soon afterward. Although an adverse verdict is disheartening, several who have received it have subsequently achieved marked success elsewhere. As a matter of fact, certain of the artists at the Comédie-Française have not gone through the Conservatoire course.

Out of obscurity comes that old time weaver of tales, Irvin Cobb, probably as well read as any modern teller of short stories, and quite bewildering in his range of subject and treatment. This time, low comedy, high comedy and all comedy that lies beneath, swirls beneath his pen in "J. Poin-dexter, Colored," a dialect story dealing with the adventures of that well-remembered servant to "Old Judge Priest," who has formed shadowy background for many a story of the

Admirers of Adelaide Crapsey's writing will be glad to know that a new edition has been issued by Alfred A. Knopf (New York) of her single volume of verse, "For some time this has been out of print, but the demand for it still continues. Her 'Fiddling Lad' is one of the most charming poems of late years. And it's out he went across the world, His fiddle tucked beneath his chin; And (golden bow on silver strings) Smiling he fiddled the twilight in; And added in the frosty moon, And all the stars of the Milky Way, And added low through the dark of dawn, And laughed and fiddled in the day."

It is a pleasure to meet this gay lilt again, as well as others wrought with skill and delicacy, reflecting her vivid and joyous nature.

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Books and Bookmen

PAL WHITELEY, whose naive "confessions" of her youthful days, published in The Atlantic Monthly, gave rise to a stormy controversy a couple of years ago, has transferred her residence and, according to reports, her affections, to Washington, D. C., within the last year.

Miss Whiteley has been living in a large hotel at the edge of Rock Creek Park. Within the hotel she has maintained a salon to which devotees and the curious have been welcomed. She has proved herself unique as a hostess, her individuality giving a distinct flavor to her "evenings" and her enthusiasm communicating itself to her guests. One who had been the recipient of Miss Whiteley's hospitality on several occasions thus described the experience: "She is a strange creature. At first I thought her affected and pushing; later I was willing to acknowledge that her exuberance might be a genuine manifestation of an interest in people and a lively appreciation of intercourse with them—some-what belated and therefore a bit embarrassed and embarrassing. After a few encounters this wore off."

"Miss Whiteley enjoys dancing, but her dancing has a character peculiar to herself. She half shyly, but with enthusiasm, converses with her guests, leaping lightly from one subject to another. She's well worth a visit."

Out-of-doors Miss Whiteley keeps a sharp lookout for animals. Only the domesticated ones are to be found within reach of her hotel, but lacking the wild creatures whose characteristics she so quaintly set down in her journal, she enters into conversations with dogs and cats. More than one dog has been gravely invited to call upon her.

The book upon which she has been at work in Washington is understood to be about completed.

A poet and critic turned publisher heads the new house of B. J. Brimmer & Co., who issue books from Boston. William Stanley Braithwaite, so long identified with American verse, is one of the leaders in the enterprise, and the first books from its press include "Monadnock," by Elizabeth Weston Timlow, a descriptive account of the New Hampshire mountain which was often the theme of Emerson and Thoreau, and "The Love of Quintell," a romance in verse, by Sophie Hagemann Duckworth.

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south. Jeff Poin-dexter and the City of Manhattan get on famously together, though the dialect requires some slight explanation in the way of footnotes.

New York Stadium "Pops"
Season Is Brought to Close

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Ten thousand music lovers were asked to ballot for their favorite selection, to be brought to performance on the closing program by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in the Lewisohn Stadium at the College of the City of New York. The result of the vote brought no surprise to anyone familiar with the audiences at these delightful summer evening all fresco events, where Tschalkowsky, Wagner and Liszt never fail to find sympathetic response from audiences numbering anywhere from 5000 to 10,000 persons. Last night's concert drew a crowd numbering close on 15,000.

The three composers above named were represented by their works chosen by the musical multitude for the "request" program which marked the conclusion of the 1922 Stadium summer season, this evening. The six weeks' series by the Philharmonic players to the number of 80 under the batons of Henry Hadley and Willem van Hoogstraten respectively, is reported to have attracted larger audiences this summer than during previous years. This would seem to indicate that the Stadium "pops" have been seriously taken up by the people as their very own. Last night enthusiasm was almost unbounded for Mr. van Hoogstraten.

It might seem somewhat surprising to many that Beethoven was omitted from the "request" list, but the reason is to be found in the fact that the quasi-academic "Pathétique" of Tschalkowsky was elected for performance by the casting of 1800 votes in its favor, a majority of 700 over the Bonn master's "Fifth," and 800 in excess of his choral "Ninth." The casting of 1000 votes for the Ninth Beethoven symphony, only 100 less than the C minor symphony received, is worthy of thoughtful consideration on the part of those who opine that warm weather concert devotees are not concerned about solid musical fare, rather preferring the lighter trivial things that merely entertain.

In detail the vote was as follows: Symphonies—Tschalkowsky's Sixth ("Pathétique") 1800; Beethoven's Fifth, 1100; Beethoven's Ninth, 1000; Schubert's "Unfinished," 800; Dvorak's "New World," 600; Tschalkowsky's Fifth, 500. Overtures—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," 1200; Tschalkowsky's "1812," 1100; Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude, 690; Rossini's "William Tell," 500.

A third choice outside of the foregoing listed symphonies and overtures had been solicited under the classification of "miscellaneous numbers," but here, the Stadium concert management reports, the voting became too widely diffused to allow of satisfactory conclusions being arrived at.

The closing program of "requests" which was conducted by Mr. van Hoogstraten, was as follows: Symphony No. 6, ("Pathétique") Tschalkowsky's; Overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Träume" and "Walther's Prize Song," Wagner; Symphonic Poem, "Les Préludes," Liszt.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

CONTINUES ITS
UPWARD COURSENumerous New High Record
Prices for Year Made—Rails
and Oils Are Prominent

A strong undertone prevailed at the opening of the stock market today. Seven new high records for the year were established in the first 15 minutes of trading, notably by Postum Cereal, Allied Chemical, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Chicago & North Western preferred, National Lead, International Paper, and American Sugar.

Trading in rails was confined largely to the ordinarily inactive issues, especial strength being shown by Kansas City Southern, Lehigh Valley, Chicago & North Western, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Oils were in good demand, Mexican Petroleum and Standard Oil of California rising approximately 1 1/2 points. Principal activity in today's early bond dealings was divided between public utility issues and popular railroad mortgages, which showed a strong tone, reflecting the more hopeful prospects for industrial peace.

St. Louis & San Francisco Adjustment 5s, Pennsylvania Gold 7s and Central Pacific 7s, Toledo Edison 7s, Third Avenue Adjustment 5s and Peoples Gas 5s were the outstanding issues in the utilities group. Wilson Company Convertible 7 1/2s, which forged upwards 1 1/2, stood out in the industrial list in which there was little activity. Japanese First 4 1/2s, Mexican 5s and Prague 7 1/2s recovered somewhat from their recent heaviness but Czechoslovakian 8s and City of Lyons 6s were reactionary.

Liberty issues, with the exception of the 3 1/2s, which receded 10 points, were fairly steady.

The broad inquiry for oils around noon sent those stocks up to 2 points, the highest gain being recorded by Maryland, California Petroleum, and Producers & Refiners. Trading in the general list was comparatively light, but the tendency of prices continued upward. Union Bag & Paper broke through to a new high and food, equipment, and motor shares were taken. Dividend-paying rails became more active in later trading, conspicuous strength being shown by Lehigh, Reading, Union Pacific, and Great Northern preferred.

Call money opened at 3 1/2 per cent. Later, prices having established their ability to rise, traders found little difficulty in obtaining more selected stocks were taken hold of. American Sugar, Gas, and Austin Nichols were marked up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. The shipping group was heavy, Marine preferred falling 2 1/2 points, while American International, Famous Players, International Harvester and Atlantic Gulf preferred gave way one to two points.

Trading in the final hour was at the highest prices for the day. Steel sold at 103 and specialties such as Pacific Gas & Electric, Cosden, Certain-teed Products and Barnsdall were featured.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Achmed	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
Alumina	15	13	13
Boston City	15	13	13
Boston & Mont.	16	16	16
Boston & Mont.	16	16	16
Chief Chas. Min.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Crystal Cop.	17	15	15
Daddy	17	15	15
Denbigh	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Eureka	33	33	33
First National Cop.	64	64	64
Garden	82	80	80
Goldwyn	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4
Imperial Cons.	103	103	103
Jer. Verde	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Mutual	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
New Rilla Min.	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
So States	30	22	30
Seven Metals	103	102	102
Shoe	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
United Verde Ext.	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Verde Mines	35	33	33

Sales, 33,500 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.03
Oct.	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.04
Nov.	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.05
Dec.	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.06
Jan.	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.07
Feb.	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.08
Mar.	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.09
Apr.	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.10
May	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.11
June	1.10	1.12	1.09	1.12
July	1.11	1.13	1.10	1.13
Aug.	1.12	1.14	1.11	1.14
Sept.	1.13	1.15	1.12	1.15
Oct.	1.14	1.16	1.13	1.16
Nov.	1.15	1.17	1.14	1.17
Dec.	1.16	1.18	1.15	1.18
Jan.	1.17	1.19	1.16	1.19
Feb.	1.18	1.20	1.17	1.20
Mar.	1.19	1.21	1.18	1.21
Apr.	1.20	1.22	1.19	1.22
May	1.21	1.23	1.20	1.23
June	1.22	1.24	1.21	1.24
July	1.23	1.25	1.22	1.25
Aug.	1.24	1.26	1.23	1.26
Sept.	1.25	1.27	1.24	1.27
Oct.	1.26	1.28	1.25	1.28
Nov.	1.27	1.29	1.26	1.29
Dec.	1.28	1.30	1.27	1.30
Jan.	1.29	1.31	1.28	1.31
Feb.	1.30	1.32	1.29	1.32
Mar.	1.31	1.33	1.30	1.33
Apr.	1.32	1.34	1.31	1.34
May	1.33	1.35	1.32	1.35
June	1.34	1.36	1.33	1.36
July	1.35	1.37	1.34	1.37
Aug.	1.36	1.38	1.35	1.38
Sept.	1.37	1.39	1.36	1.39
Oct.	1.38	1.40	1.37	1.40
Nov.	1.39	1.41	1.38	1.41
Dec.	1.40	1.42	1.39	1.42
Jan.	1.41	1.43	1.40	1.43
Feb.	1.42	1.44	1.41	1.44
Mar.	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.45
Apr.	1.44	1.46	1.43	1.46
May	1.45	1.47	1.44	1.47
June	1.46	1.48	1.45	1.48
July	1.47	1.49	1.46	1.49
Aug.	1.48	1.50	1.47	1.50
Sept.	1.49	1.51	1.48	1.51
Oct.	1.50	1.52	1.49	1.52
Nov.	1.51	1.53	1.50	1.53
Dec.	1.52	1.54	1.51	1.54
Jan.	1.53	1.55	1.52	1.55
Feb.	1.54	1.56	1.53	1.56
Mar.	1.55	1.57	1.54	1.57
Apr.	1.56	1.58	1.55	1.58
May	1.57	1.59	1.56	1.59
June	1.58	1.60	1.57	1.60
July	1.59	1.61	1.58	1.61
Aug.	1.60	1.62	1.59	1.62
Sept.	1.61	1.63	1.60	1.63
Oct.	1.62	1.64	1.61	1.64
Nov.	1.63	1.65	1.62	1.65
Dec.	1.64	1.66	1.63	1.66
Jan.	1.65	1.67	1.64	1.67
Feb.	1.66	1.68	1.65	1.68
Mar.	1.67	1.69	1.66	1.69
Apr.	1.68	1.70	1.67	1.70
May	1.69	1.71	1.68	1.71
June	1.70	1.72	1.69	1.72
July	1.71	1.73	1.70	1.73
Aug.	1.72	1.74	1.71	1.74
Sept.	1.73	1.75	1.72	1.75
Oct.	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.76
Nov.	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.77
Dec.	1.76	1.78	1.75	1.78
Jan.	1.77	1.79	1.76	1.79
Feb.	1.78	1.80	1.77	1.80
Mar.	1.79	1.81	1.78	1.81
Apr.	1.80	1.82	1.79	1.82
May	1.81	1.83	1.80	1.83
June	1.82	1.84	1.81	1.84
July	1.83	1.85	1.82	1.85
Aug.	1.84	1.86	1.83	1.86
Sept.	1.85	1.87	1.84	1.87
Oct.	1.86	1.88	1.85	1.88
Nov.	1.87	1.89	1.86	1.89
Dec.	1.88	1.90	1.87	1.90
Jan.	1.89	1.91	1.88	1.91
Feb.	1.90	1.92	1.89	1.92
Mar.	1.91	1.93	1.90	1.93
Apr.	1.92	1.94	1.91	1.94
May	1.93	1.95	1.92	1.95
June	1.94	1.96	1.93	1.96
July	1.95	1.97	1.94	1.97
Aug.	1.96	1.98	1.95	1.98
Sept.	1.97	1.99	1.96	1.99
Oct.	1.98	2.00	1.97	2.00
Nov.	1.99	2.01	1.98	2.01
Dec.	2.00	2.02	1.99	2.02
Jan.	2.01	2.03	2.00	2.03
Feb.	2.02	2.04	2.01	2.04
Mar.	2.03	2.05	2.02	2.05
Apr.	2.04	2.06	2.03	2.06
May	2.05	2.07	2.04	2.07
June	2.06	2.08	2.05	2.08
July	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.09
Aug.	2.08	2.10	2.07	2.10
Sept.	2.09	2.11	2.08	2.11
Oct.	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.12
Nov.	2.11	2.13	2.10	2.13
Dec.	2.12	2.14	2.11	2.14
Jan.	2.13	2.15	2.12	2.15
Feb.	2.14	2.16	2.13	2.16
Mar.	2.15	2.17	2.14	2.17
Apr.	2.16	2.18	2.15	2.18
May	2.17	2.19	2.16	2.19
June	2.18	2.20	2.17	2.20
July	2.19	2.21	2.18	2.21
Aug.	2.20	2.22	2.19	2.22
Sept.	2.21	2.23	2.20	2.23
Oct.	2.22	2.24	2.21	2.24
Nov.	2.23	2.25	2.22	2.25
Dec.	2.24	2.26	2.23	2.26
Jan.	2.25	2.27	2.24	2.27
Feb.	2.26	2.28	2.25	2.28
Mar.	2.27	2.29	2.26	2.29
Apr.	2.28	2.30	2.27	2.30
May	2.29	2.31	2.28	2.31
June	2.30	2.32	2.29	2.32
July	2.31	2.33	2.30	2.33
Aug.	2.32	2.34	2.31	2.34
Sept.	2.33	2.35	2.32	2.35
Oct.	2.34	2.36	2.33	2.36
Nov.	2.35	2.37	2.34	2.37
Dec.	2.36	2.38	2.35	2.38
Jan.	2.37	2.39	2.36	2.39
Feb.	2.38	2.40	2.37	2.40
Mar.	2.39	2.41	2.38	2.41
Apr.	2.40	2.42	2.39	2.42
May	2.41	2.43	2.40	2.43
June	2.42	2.44	2.41	2.44
July	2.43	2.45	2.42	2.45
Aug.	2.44	2.46	2.43	2.46
Sept.	2.45	2.47	2.44	2.47
Oct.	2.46	2.48	2.45	2.48
Nov.	2.47	2.49	2.46	2.49
Dec.	2.48	2.50	2.47	2.50
Jan.	2.49	2.51	2.48	2.51
Feb.	2.50	2.52	2.49	2.52
Mar.	2.51	2.53	2.50	2.53
Apr.	2.52	2.54	2.51	2.54
May	2.53	2.55	2.52	2.55
June	2.54	2.56	2.53	2.56
July	2.55	2.57	2.54	2.57
Aug.	2.56	2.58	2.55	2.58
Sept.	2.57	2.59	2.56	2.59
Oct.	2.58	2.60	2.57	2.60
Nov.	2.59	2.61	2.58	2.61
Dec.	2.60	2.62	2.59	2.62
Jan.	2.61	2.63	2.60	2.63
Feb.	2.62	2.64	2.61	2.64
Mar.	2.63	2.65	2.62	2.65
Apr.	2.64	2.66	2.63	2.66
May	2.65	2.67	2.64	2.67
June	2.66	2.68	2.65	2.68
July	2.67	2.69	2.66	2.69
Aug.	2.68	2.70	2.67	2.70
Sept.	2.69	2.71	2.68	2.71
Oct.	2.70	2.72	2.69	2.72
Nov.	2.71	2.73	2.70	2.73
Dec.	2.72	2.74	2.71	2.74
Jan.	2.73	2.75	2.72	2.75
Feb.	2.74	2.76	2.73	2.76
Mar.	2.75	2.77	2.74	2.77
Apr.	2.76	2.78	2.75	2.78
May	2.77	2.79	2.76	2.79
June	2.78	2.80	2.77	2.80
July	2.79	2.81	2.78	2.81
Aug.	2.80	2.82	2.79	2.82
Sept.	2.81	2.83	2.80	2.83
Oct.	2.82	2.84	2.81	2.84
Nov.	2.83	2.85	2.82	2.85
Dec.	2.84	2.86	2.83	2.86
Jan.	2.85	2.87	2.84	2.87
Feb.	2.86	2.88	2.85	2.88
Mar.	2.87	2.89	2.86	2.89
Apr.	2.88	2.90	2.87	2.90
May	2.89	2.91	2.88	2.91
June	2.90	2.92	2.89	2.92
July	2.91	2.93	2.90	2.93
Aug.	2.92	2.94	2.91	2.94
Sept.	2.93	2.95	2.92	2.95
Oct.	2.94	2.96	2.93	2.96
Nov.	2.95	2.97	2.94	2.97
Dec.	2.96	2.98	2.95	2.98
Jan.	2.97	2.99	2.96	2.99
Feb.	2.98	3.00	2.97	3.00
Mar.	2.99	3.01	2.98	3.01
Apr.	3.00	3.02	2.99	3.02
May	3.01	3.03	3.00	3.03
June	3.02	3.04	3.01	3.04
July	3.03	3.05	3.02	3.05
Aug.	3.04	3.06	3.03	3.06
Sept.	3.05	3.07	3.04	3.07
Oct.	3.06	3.08	3.05	3.08
Nov.	3.07	3.09	3.06	3.09
Dec.	3.08	3.10	3.07	3.10
Jan.	3.09	3.11	3.08	3.11
Feb.	3.10	3.12	3.09	3.12
Mar.	3.11	3.13	3.10	3.13
Apr.	3.12	3.14	3.11	3.14
May	3.13	3.15	3.12	3.15
June	3.14	3.16	3.13	3.16
July	3.15	3.17	3.14	3.17
Aug.	3.16	3.18	3.15	3.18
Sept.	3.17	3.19	3.16	3.19
Oct.	3.18	3.20	3.17	3.20
Nov.	3.19	3.21	3.18	3.21
Dec.	3.20	3.22	3.19	3.22
Jan.	3.21	3.23	3.20	3.23
Feb.	3.22	3.24	3.21	3.24
Mar.	3.23	3.25	3.22	3.25
Apr.	3.24	3.26	3.23	3.26
May	3.25	3.27	3.24	3.27
June	3.26	3.28	3.25	3.28
July	3.27	3.29	3.26	3.29
Aug.	3.28	3.30	3.27	3.30
Sept.	3.29	3.31	3.28	3.31
Oct.	3.30	3.32	3.29	3.32
Nov.	3.31	3.33	3.30	3.33
Dec.	3.32	3.34	3.31	3.34
Jan.	3.33	3.35	3.32	3.35
Feb.	3.34	3.36	3.33	3.36
Mar.	3.35	3.37	3.34	3.37
Apr.	3.36	3.38	3.35	3.38
May	3.37	3.39	3.36	3.39
June	3.38	3.40	3.37	3.40
July	3.39	3.41	3.38	3.41
Aug.	3.40	3.42	3.39	3.42
Sept.	3.41	3.43	3.40	3.43
Oct.	3.42	3.44	3.41	3.44
Nov.	3.43	3.45	3.42	3.45
Dec.	3.44	3.46	3.43	3.46
Jan.	3.45	3.47	3.44	3.47
Feb.	3.46	3.48	3.45	3.48
Mar.	3.47	3.49	3.46	3.49
Apr.	3.48	3.50	3.47	3.50
May	3.49	3.51	3.48	3.51
June	3.50	3.52	3.49	3.52
July	3.51	3.53	3.50	3.53
Aug.	3.52	3.54	3.51	3.54
Sept.	3.53	3.55	3.52	3.55
Oct.	3.54	3.56	3.53	3.56
Nov.	3.55	3.57	3.54	3.57
Dec.	3.56	3.58	3.55	3.58
Jan.	3.57	3.59	3.56	3.59
Feb.	3.58	3.60	3.57	3.60
Mar.	3.59	3.61	3.58	3.61
Apr.	3.60	3.62	3.59	3.62
May	3.61	3.63	3.60	3.63
June	3.62	3.64	3.61	3.64
July	3.63	3.65	3.62	3.65
Aug.	3.64	3.66	3.63	3.66
Sept.	3.65	3.67	3.64	3.67
Oct.	3.66	3.68	3.65	3.68
Nov.	3.67	3.69	3.66	3.69
Dec.	3.68	3.70	3.67	3.70
Jan.	3.69	3		

AMERICAN SUGAR MAY EARN \$9 A SHARE ON COMMON

Estimated to Have Handled 25 Per Cent of All Refined Sugar in Country

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The American Sugar Refining Company is in a fair way to earn about \$9,000,000 or \$9,000,000 this year, before taxes, from refining operations which last year showed a loss of \$2,177,375. In volume this year's business has been one of its best. Including investment income, the concern may earn \$9 a share on its \$45,000,000 common stock, after allowing for 7 per cent dividends on \$45,000,000 preferred.

The company is estimated to have handled between 25 and 30 per cent of the total refittings by all United States refiners, which aggregate so far this year about 3,500,000 tons, compared with little more than 2,100,000 tons for the similar time in 1921.

Investment Income Lower
The last three or four months of the year are generally lean ones for sugar refiners, but American Sugar should melt at least 1,250,000 tons of raws this year in which the profit is not likely to run less than \$7 a ton.

The company has considerably less this year than in 1921. But Central Cane Sugar, a Cuban corporation, owning the Cane Sugar and Jaronu estates in Cuba, as benefited from more favorable conditions. All its stock is held by American Sugar as an investment.

Despite a probable increase in earnings, Cane Sugar's investment income is not likely to be more than half the 1921 figure of \$4,113,556. The Cane Sugar corporation paid the refining company \$2,606,606 dividends in 1921, but part of these came from the profits of 19, a banner year.

May Make \$9 on Common
The following table compares estimates for 1922 with the showing of former years (last 3 figures omitted):

	1922	1921	1920	1919
Prof. from op.	\$3,000,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
Int. income	1,800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Invest. income	2,000,000	4,113,556	4,113,556	4,113,556
Net. pr. from inv.	1,143,000	1,143,000	1,143,000	1,143,000
Ex. res. from inv.	2,177,375	2,177,375	2,177,375	2,177,375
Total profits	9,200,000	10,556,000	10,556,000	10,556,000

Interest on \$40,000,000 of 6% bonds, \$2,400,000.
If the normal \$20,000,000 were charged off this year for depreciation, there would be left \$7,200,000 applicable to \$45,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred and \$45,000,000 common. After deducting \$3,150,000 preferred dividends, the balance of \$4,050,000 would be equal to \$9 a share on the common.

The company's improving credit and the general decrease in yields obtainable on investments have been reflected by an advance in the \$30,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds sold to the public last year at 98 1/2 to 104; they are callable at 105.

If earnings keep up, and money rates continue downward the company would be in a position to refund these bonds at 5 per cent within the next few years, at an annual saving of several hundred thousand dollars.

FUEL OIL PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Fuel oil prices are 10 to 15 cents a barrel higher throughout the country generally. On the Gulf coast fuel oil is quoted around \$1.40, and the Mid-continent about \$1.35 a barrel. The principal influence in the market is the loss of light oil production in Mexico. The coal situation also has a strong effect.

The smaller supply of light Mexican oil is a permanent factor, in the opinion of fuel oil men. No light Mexican oil is being offered for sale and demand is being diverted to heavy Mexican oil from the Panuco district.

BIG GAIN IN ERIE CAR MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—At the office of the Erie Railroad, it was said, the car movement for Wednesday aggregated 12,858 cars. This represents a greater movement for any one day since Nov. 21, 1921, and an increase of 892 over Sunday.

An official of the road also stated a shop force has shown a gradual increase for several days. The shop force average for the entire system is 59 per cent of normal, as compared with 58 per cent on Sunday. The highest quota is 70 per cent, while one shop reports only 49 per cent of normal efficiency.

GERMAN RUBBER MAY BE CLOSED

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Government is considering advisability of closing the Bourse in view of the exchange panic which has followed the collapse of the conference in London. It is now possible to buy 1100 marks for one American dollar.

The failure of the London conference to agree on a moratorium for Germany has caused pessimism both in and out of official circles.

German officials say the future is uncertain, but they are hopeful of relief from the Reparations Commission.

FOREIGN RUBBER PRICE OUTLOOK

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Prospects of a British-Dutch agreement restricting the rubber output are bright. Dutch growers recently asked their government to appoint a committee to meet a British colonial office committee. The British growers want to insure a price of 15d.

The present price for crude rubber is 7 1/4d a pound, equivalent to slightly less than 13 1/2 cents with sterling at \$4.46. The average production cost varies between 8d and 12d.

PROFITS OF UNITED FRUIT ARE LARGE

Net to July 31 Equal to Full Year's Dividend

Up to about the end of July the United Fruit Company showed earnings of slightly more than \$8,000,000, equal to the full year's dividend, after all charges and federal taxes. Earnings for the remaining five months of the year, therefore, will accumulate for the profit and loss surplus. What the full year will show is problematical, but as the company has a diversified business monthly earnings run for a closer average than previously when the banana was the only source of income.

For the last seven fiscal periods the company has shown an average of \$30.53 a share, ranging from \$16.12 in 1915 to as high as \$57.84 a share in 1920. With the exception of last year there was only about \$50,000,000 stock outstanding compared with \$100,000,000 this year and last. Current earnings, therefore, figured on the previous stock issue, equal about \$16 per share for the seven months, or about equal to the previous seven-year average.

The advance in the price of sugar has increased the company's earnings possibilities in this department. More than 90 per cent of the crop is now made which is estimated at 1,320,000 bags, or about 420,000,000 pounds. This will be a record sugar production for this company, being 32,000,000 pounds more than the previous record last year of 348,000,000 pounds. The company, furthermore, is operating its mills and plantations with greater economy than ever before, so that if sugar prices hold up, the profits from sugar in 1922 should be of substantial proportions.

Another department in which the management is making marked improvement is in its ships. The refrigerator boats were a long step in advance over the former type vessel. The new electrical ship was another big advance over the oil burners. This ship saves 28 per cent in space and has reduced the consumption of oil 40 per cent, besides giving better operating results.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 4 1/2% 3 1/2%
Overnight paper 4 1/2% 3 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2% 3 1/2%
Customers' com'l ins. 4 1/2% 3 1/2%
Indiv. ex. col. ins. 4 1/2% 3 1/2%
Bar silver in New York 34 1/2
Bar silver in London 35 1/2
Mexican dollars 53 1/2
Bar gold in London 92 3/4
Canadian ex. dis. (%) 3-3 1/2
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.	
Boston	4	Bombay	5
New York	4	Berlin	5
Philadelphia	4 1/2	Buenos Aires	5
Cleveland	4 1/2	Brussels	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	Christiana	5 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4 1/2	Madrid	5 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	Paris	5
Kansas City	4 1/2	London	5
Minneapolis	4 1/2	Rome	5 1/2
Dallas	4 1/2	Stockholm	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	Switzerland	5 1/2
Amsterdam	4		

Clearing House Figures

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime 100-day bills—
60/90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90/120 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Long-term bills—
60/90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90/120 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Bills on Federal Reserve Bank—
60/90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90/120 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	24.48 1/2	24.47	\$4.84 1/2
Demand	4.48 1/2	4.47 1/2	4.84 1/2
Cables	4.48 1/2	4.47 1/2	4.84 1/2
France	0.076	0.075	19.3
Germany	0.28	0.278	49.2
Italy	0.0095	0.0095	23.8
Spain	0.045	0.045	19.3
Swiss franc	1.908	1.907	19.3
Belgian franc	0.075	0.075	19.3
Sweden (Austria)	0.0015	0.0015	20.26
Krona	0.26	0.26	26.8
Denmark	0.215	0.215	26.8
Norway	0.177	0.177	26.8
Greece	0.0315	0.0315	19.3
Argentina	0.825	0.825	96.48
Russia	0.0005	0.0005	61.48
Poland	0.00125	0.00125	22.80
Hungary	0.000713	0.000713	20.30
Jugoslavia	0.0005	0.0005	20.30
Finland	0.0214	0.0212	19.30
Tschechoslovakia	0.0298	0.0293	20.26
Rumania	0.006	0.0057	19.30
Portugal	0.725	0.725	11.08
Turkey	0.62	0.63	14.40
Shanghai	0.7725	0.77	108.32
Hong Kong	0.51	0.51	78.00
Bombay	0.2925	0.29125	48.56
Yokohama	0.478	0.478	49.54
Brazil	1.134	1.135	113.5
Uruguay	0.1225	0.1225	102.42
Chile	0.1265	0.1265	36.50
*Calcutta	0.2925	0.2925	

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA LESSENS

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—On June 30, 6386 Canadian persons were employed 738,462 persons, an increase of 13,000 for the month. The index number of employment was 91.1, compared with 89.2 May 31 and 87.6 June 30, 1921.

The most noteworthy expansion was in construction and transportation. The tendency in manufacturing, excluding iron and steel, was decidedly favorable.

HALF-YEAR NET OF CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORP.

Surplus After Dividends Shown Compared With a Deficit in 1921

The Certain-Teed Products Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, last, gross operating profits after depreciation and other charges, of \$1,605,192, compared with \$1,601,228 in the corresponding period a year ago and a surplus after dividends of \$43,808, contrasted with a deficit of \$119,847 in the corresponding six months of 1921.

The statement compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Operating profits	\$1,605,192	\$1,601,228
Other income	1,161	15,751
Gross income	1,606,353	1,616,979
Interest, etc.	1,516,570	1,552,521
Net income	291,783	64,458
Federal taxes	35,700	
Net op. inc.	256,083	64,458
Surplus ad.	7,350	16,090
Dividends	253,433	30,328
Surplus	219,625	30,675
Pre-surplus	43,808	\$119,847
Total surplus	1,621,343	1,641,574

Deficit.
The general balance sheet as of June 30, last shows cash in bank and on hand of \$409,641; notes receivable \$49,264; accounts receivable \$1,540,112; inventories \$1,606,145; notes payable \$420,000; accounts payable \$501,406, and total assets and liabilities \$13,389,589.

The report to the stockholders says: "Business was very slow in practically all lines at the beginning of the year, but general improvement followed and all of our plants, with one exception, have been working at capacity since about June 15. Our total volume for the six months was very creditable. The gross and net margins, however, were below normal percentage due to competitive selling and cost conditions. We expect to regain a normal condition in these items during the second half of the year. There were no inventory adjustments necessary during the half year as the price tendency on raw products has been upward and all inventories and contracts are at or below the present market."

"Our financial condition is in a very satisfactory condition, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities being 8.41 to 1. The big demand for buildings and repairs with the present active condition of the business, coupled with the fact that we have our expense accounts within our budgets and no further adjustments in prospect, lead us to believe that the company's outlook is very satisfactory."

SECURITIES HELD BY UNITED STATES TREASURY INCREASE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Securities held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States for national banks, to secure circulation, have increased every month since the first of the year. The total Aug. 1 was \$735,160,890, which compares with \$728,523,240 Jan. 1, an increase of \$6,637,650. On Aug. 1, 1921, the total was \$725,596,150, the increase since then being \$11,564,500. On the other hand, there has been a steady decrease in the amount of securities held for federal reserve banks to secure circulation. The total on Aug. 1, 1922, was \$30,518,700, compared with \$224,105,200 Aug. 1, 1921, a decrease of \$193,586,500, and comparing with \$118,000,000 Jan. 1, 1922, a decrease of \$87,481,300.

The reduction in securities held for the federal reserve banks was due to the Treasury redeeming Pittman Act certificates issued to secure federal reserve bank notes in small denominations to replace silver certificates retired during the war to release silver dollars which were melted and bullion sold to Great Britain for shipment to India.

DIVIDENDS

Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Middle West Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Boott Mills has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

SMALLER DEFICIT BY INTERBOROUGH

Lower Wages and Costs Cut Operating Expenses

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in its income statement for June, shows a deficit after charges of \$360,717 as compared with a deficit of \$467,524 for June, 1921. The company reported a deficit of \$2,766,797 for the 12 months ended June 30, compared with a deficit of \$4,464,526 for the previous year. Deficits are after allowance for full per cent dividend rental on Manhattan stocks.

A falling off in passenger traffic noted in the last half of the fiscal year continued in June with the result that for the year passengers carried amounted to 993,492,690, a decrease of 20,136,141. Decreases in gross revenue were more than counteracted by declines in operating expenses due to the lower wages and costs of materials. Operating expenses for June of \$2,688,779 represents a decrease of \$190,463.

Improvement is shown on both subway and elevated divisions. The subway operation in June resulted in a deficit after charges of \$26,413, compared with a deficit of \$27,137 in June, 1921. Manhattan (elevated) earnings show a deficit in June of \$387,130, compared with \$440,627 deficit in June of last year. The ratio of operating expenses to gross revenue for the entire system was 62.30 per cent, compared with 65.62 per cent in June, 1921.

Following is comparative earning statement for June, and for 12 months ended with June 30, 1921:

	1922	1921
June gross	\$4,322,480	\$4,387,895
Net after tax	1,402,887	1,275,075
Net after charges	360,717	467,524
Twelve mos. gross	\$53,640,859	\$53,031,941
Net after tax	18,466,525	16,271,401
Net after charges	2,766,797	4,464,526

Exclusive of accruals under the provisions of the contract, and related certificates which, and the agreements with the city, are payable from future earnings.

IOWA SMALL GRAIN CROP IS EXPECTED TO MAKE HISTORY

DES MOINES, Aug. 16.—Iowa's small grain crop this year will be the greatest in yield in history, while prospects for a bumper corn crop are excellent, according to George A. Wells, secretary of the Western Grain Dealers' Association. Wheat has been making 35 to 50 bushels to the acre and is of the best quality ever raised, ranking with the No. 1 and No. 2 products, wheat used in milling the best flour.

"Oats are short, with little straw, but have a large hard kernel, weighing out between 28 and 34 pounds to the bushel. This is considerably heavier than last year, when 28 pounds to the bushel was the best of the crop. "Corn is maturing rapidly," Mr. Wells says.

Iowa's yield of corn this year will be about 14,000,000 bushels less than last year, when 414,000,000 bushels were raised, according to Mr. Wells. Farmers were true to predictions when corn sold for 25 and 30 cents in the autumn of 1921. Instead of saving ground for corn they planted a winter wheat.

Secretary Wells says the wheat crop will total 12,000,000 bushels. Last year's yield was 7,334,000 bushels. The oats crop last year was about 157,000,000 bushels. This year it is estimated it will reach 180,000,000 bushels.

PEOPLES GAS CO. HAS BIG RECOVERY

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Peoples Gas Co. has made a remarkable recovery since the slump in its business in 1921, when its sales of gas in the city dropped to \$5,500,000, a cubic foot for August of that year, a decline of 70 per cent from its high in April. There was a slight recovery in October, followed by still further declines in sales for November and December.

After the first of the year, with the industrial revival taking definite shape, business began to improve, with the result that February showed sales of 6,185,000 cubic feet; March, 6,945,000, April, 8,276,000, May, 9,400,000, and June, 10,143,000 cubic feet, reflecting to a great extent the rise and fall in activity around the shop forge and factory furnace.

SKELLY OIL CO. REPORTS EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The consolidated statement of income of the Skelly Oil Company and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, last, shows gross earnings of \$6,657,178 and a surplus after reserve of \$1,100,589.

The statement in detail follows: Gross earnings \$6,657,178; operating expenses and losses \$3,742,258; net operating earnings \$2,914,920; interest and taxes \$205,419; net earnings \$2,709,501; reserve \$1,608,912; surplus \$1,100,589; previous surplus adjusted \$189,716; total surplus \$1,290,305.

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, last, shows cash in bank and bills receivable \$2,747,533; crude and refined oil \$883,053; material and supplies not in use \$744,630; accounts and bills payable \$2,208,724, and total assets and liabilities \$38,977,344.

ZINC STOCKS IN JULY HAVE DECLINE

During July the stocks of zinc were reduced 68 tons. At the beginning of last month the amount on hand was 29,576 tons and on July 31, 28,518 tons. Production during the month was 31,317 tons, and shipments totaled 32,875 tons.

There were shipped for export during May, 541 tons. The decrease of zinc stocks during June was 10,833 tons.

LISTINGS OF BONDS INCREASE BILLION IN A FEW YEARS

Expansion in Volume of Railroad Loans but Fewer Individual Issues Floated

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The aggregate of railroad bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange Jan. 1, 1922, was \$9,247,289,000, par value, compared with \$8,126,844,000 July 30, 1914, an increase of \$1,120,445,000. Although high money rates, during the war and since, account for part of the increase, the bulk of it represents expansion in the industry and improvement in service and equipment.

Decline in Issues
Despite the large increase in the volume of railroad loans outstanding, as represented by bond issues, there has been a decline in the number of individual bond issues in the past eight years. Jan. 1, 1922, there were 677 different issues listed on the stock exchange, compared with 736 July 30, 1914. Bonds bearing 4 per cent interest rate still predominate, but they

are less numerous than in 1914, when 282 different issues were listed, as to 345 in 1922.

The total amount of 4 per cent bonds outstanding in 1922 is \$3,466,000 less than in July, 1914. The number of individual 7 per cent issues outstanding in 1922 was the same as in 1914, although the volume in loans carrying the 7 per cent rate increased \$120,999,000.

The only classes of bonds which show an increase in the last eight years were the 3 per cent issues, which gained from eight to nine; the 4 1/2 per cent issues, of which there is one issue now outstanding, compared with none in 1914; the 5 1/2 per cent issues, of which there are two outstanding, compared with none in 1914; the 6 1/2 per cent issues, of which six are outstanding, compared with none in 1914; and the 4 1/2 per cent issues, of which 73 are outstanding, compared with 69 in 1914. The increase since July 30, 1914, in 4 1/2 per cent bonds outstanding amounts to \$271,226,000, while the increase in 6 1/2 per cent issues was \$348,000,000, indicating an upward trend in interest rates.

Comparison Interesting
Following table shows par value (last three figures omitted) of each class of railroad bonds, with interest rate, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Jan. 1, 1922, compared with July 30, 1914:

Interest rate, %	1922	1914	Changes	1922	1914
Three	\$151,587	\$147,413	\$4,174	9	8
Three and one-half	427,159	785,151	358,000	45	49
Four	4,611,821	4,604,311	7,510	245	283
Four and one-fourth	35,660	35,660		1	1
Four and one-half	1,047,805	776,579	271,226	13	69
Five and one-half	1,704,695	1,394,107	310,588	22	234
Six	25,753	25,753		3	3
Six and one-half	594,262	256,070	338,192	61	90
Seven	248,000	248,000		6	18
Seven and one-half	190,860	68,481	122,379	1	1
Total	9,247,289	8,126,844	1,120,445	677	736

STEEL PRODUCTION DECLINES SHARPLY

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The production of steel here is declining sharply, although the fuel shortage is less acute than in eastern centers. The warm weather is also unfavorable to high operations. The leading interest is operating at 65 per cent, compared with a recent high of 83 per cent to 84 per cent, and has banked one furnace at Milwaukee, making six banks and one blown out in this district since the beginning of the coal and rail strikes.

There are seven active furnaces at Gary, five at South Chicago, and one at Joliet, or 13 out of 27 for

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN CAN GOODS FINDING WORLD MARKETS

Review of Food Conditions Shows United States Products Are Very Popular

A meal of bread and condensed milk might please the small boy occasionally, but would he care for it as a regular diet? However, that is what grown-ups have every day in Senegal for their noon meal when at work away from their families, says Consul W. J. Yerby, Dakar, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. The natives of Senegal are very fond of sweets, and as most candy is usually too expensive for them to purchase they consume large quantities of lump and cube sugar and sweetened condensed milk. Sea biscuits are also highly relished, he says. The Consul thinks that if American corn syrup and molasses were obtainable they would be very acceptable. In his opinion such an addition would in part add relish and flavor to the present restricted condensed milk menu. Inexpensive crackers, such as are sold in the 5 and 10-cent stores, ginger snaps, sweet crackers, sweetened popcorn, etc., the Consul thinks would be a cause of much rejoicing among the dusky laborers.

American canned foods have won the day in Colombia, and now the native consumer is relishing the Maine sardine, Wisconsin milk, Chicago corned beef, California peaches, and Jersey soup, along with his tropical foods. Canned foodstuffs from the United States have not only been accepted by the Colombian, but are distinctly preferred to those from other countries. As a result the United States is enjoying a practical monopoly of the canned food trade of the country, according to United States Consul E. C. Soule, Cartagena, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Evaporated and condensed milk are increasing in popularity, due primarily to the present methods of milk deliveries in Colombia, which are very unsatisfactory. The fish, soups, and vegetables are readily sold. American canned fruits are especially acceptable, and if it were possible to market these goods at lower prices there would be a larger consumption, because the native consumer is especially fond of fruits that are very sweet. Practically all home cooked fruit are prepared with a large amount of sugar—too sweet to be appealing to anyone who cares or tartness.

Indo-China's Demands
English and Swiss producers have the Indo-China condensed milk market all to themselves, according to advice just received from Leland L. Smith, United States Consul to Saigon. The 19,000 people in that country have just begun to appreciate condensed milk. The Consul thinks that year and he believes future consumption will increase rapidly now that it has once started. Besides keeping better in that tropical climate, the natives prefer the sweetened condensed milk to the evaporated article. European brands have the business in their hands at present, and the Consul thinks that American milk exporters to that country would find strong competition at first. The Consul dwells upon the unsatisfactory methods practiced by American export firms generally in not expediting shipments to that part of the Orient.

Brazil's June exports are being combed by British, Italian, Swedish, and Norwegian interests in search of the habassu and other oil-bearing nuts which have lately been recognized as important sources of edible oils. United States Consul Pickrell, Para, Brazil, has informed the Department of Commerce that European interest in the vegetable oil possibilities of that country is increasing, and that the properties of the curua and tucuma seeds are being analyzed and studied, as to their possibilities as producers of edible oils.

Halibut Fishing Unprofitable
American fishermen are very pessimistic as to the future of the halibut fishing industry of the Pacific coast. While a good catch of halibut was landed at Prince Rupert in June (2,776,100 pounds), prices have been unsatisfactory, and a very few of the fishermen and none of the shipping firms have made money, says Consul E. A. Wakefield, Prince Rupert. "With the fishermen it is not so much a question of the price of fish as it is the continued high prices of fuel, gear, and stores, and with the shipping firms it is largely a question of prices on the Chicago, New York and Boston markets."

There were 912,500 pounds of fresh salmon landed at Prince Rupert, as compared with 1,420,000 pounds last June. Cod totaled 43,300 pounds, herring 450,500 pounds, and flounders 203,900 pounds.

Foreign exchange is responsible for the decreased flour and wheat exports from the United States to Brazil. Argentina's comparatively favorable position in this respect, as compared with the United States has caused a diversion of the bulk of Brazil's import trade in these commodities from Argentina. Until exchange conditions become more normal exporters can only expect a minor part of Brazil's business in these products, Consul General Gaulin, Rio de Janeiro informs the foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce. In 1921 Brazil imported practically all her wheat from Argentina and the United States, the former country sending 328,612 metric tons, compared with 48,226 from the United States. As for wheat flour, Argentina supplied 31,185 and the United States 26,295 metric tons out of a total of 65,500 imported. Due to the depreciated Brazilian currency, it has been found more advantageous to manufacture the flour locally from the imported wheat rather than to import the wheat flour.

Twenty-one million acres of wheat,

corn, beans and millet throughout the Kirin and Hellungchiang provinces of China promise such excellent yields that experts estimate the crops to reach the imposing figure of 10,340,000 short tons, T. Leonard Lilliestrom of the American consulate at Harbin, China, advises the Department of Commerce. The constantly increasing demands for staple crops, which culminated in extraordinarily high prices last winter, encouraged the farmers to bring approximately 21,000,000 acres under cultivation, an increase of nearly 2,000,000 acres over 1921. The writer states that rain and sunshine continue favorable to the proper development of crops.

It is expected that the harvest of beans will amount to 2,340,000 short tons, an increase of about 100 per cent over normal average, and it is claimed that contracts for fall deliveries have already been entered into with representatives of American and European business houses. The wheat crop will exactly double last year's harvest of 500,000 short tons, and the local flour mills are preparing for a busy season.

Bumper wheat crops in northwest India have resulted in great activity among the freight forwarders and exporters of Karachi, who have been busy in the interior buying up grain for early shipment, Consul Avra M. Warren informs the foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce. One British steamship company has concentrated 25,000 tons of shipping in the Karachi port, which is now loading for Europe. The wheat crop for this district is estimated about 15 per cent above normal.

New Zealand's actual threshings up to May 20, 1922, according to government compilations, indicate a total of 6,170,560 bushels of wheat and 3,215,041 bushels of oats for New Zealand. The average yields per acre are 30.78 bushels for wheat and 40.77 for oats. The Wellington district runs high on the wheat yield per acre, averaging 37.07 bushels, while 53.16 bushels of oats was the average yield of the Southland district.

MUCH PERSIAN OIL IMPORTED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Practically one-half the oil imports into the United Kingdom in the week ended July 24, totaling about 30,000,000 gallons, consisted of Persian crude oil, according to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company subsidiary in London. The line amounted to nearly 7,000,000 gallons. National Oil Refineries showed total receipts of 12,000,000 gallons. Shell Marketing Company 5,500,000, Anglo-American Oil Company 4,400,000, and British Petroleum Company 2,300,000 gallons.

The following tabulation shows figures of the weekly imports into the United Kingdom this year:

Week ended	Imperial gallons	Week ended	Imperial gallons
July 24	29,000,000	Apr. 10	25,500,000
July 17	28,000,000	Apr. 3	15,000,000
July 10	38,000,000	Mar. 27	20,000,000
July 3	24,000,000	Mar. 20	17,000,000
June 26	25,500,000	Mar. 13	16,000,000
June 19	16,000,000	Mar. 6	30,000,000
June 12	13,000,000	Feb. 27	22,000,000
June 5	10,000,000	Feb. 20	9,300,000
May 29	21,000,000	Feb. 13	21,400,000
May 22	23,225,000	Jan. 26	22,000,000
May 15	32,750,000	Jan. 19	21,000,000
May 8	24,000,000	Jan. 12	17,700,000
May 1	22,500,000	Jan. 5	24,000,000
Apr. 24	20,500,000	Jan. 2	21,500,000
Apr. 17	15,600,000		

*Equals 1.2 United States gallon.

EUROPE'S GRAIN CROPS RETARDED BUT FAIRLY GOOD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The grain harvests of Europe were retarded during July according to advices received by the United States Department of Commerce. A heavy demand for American cereals from some sections is expected. It is estimated that the Greek harvest will be 28 per cent below last year and the Italian 20 per cent.

The new grain crop of Germany was officially estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent below 1921. On the other hand it is believed that Rumania will be able to export 1,500,000 tons of grain during the coming year. The Polish Government estimates a possible increase in grain production this year of 1,716,000 tons.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY SHOWING

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows this change:

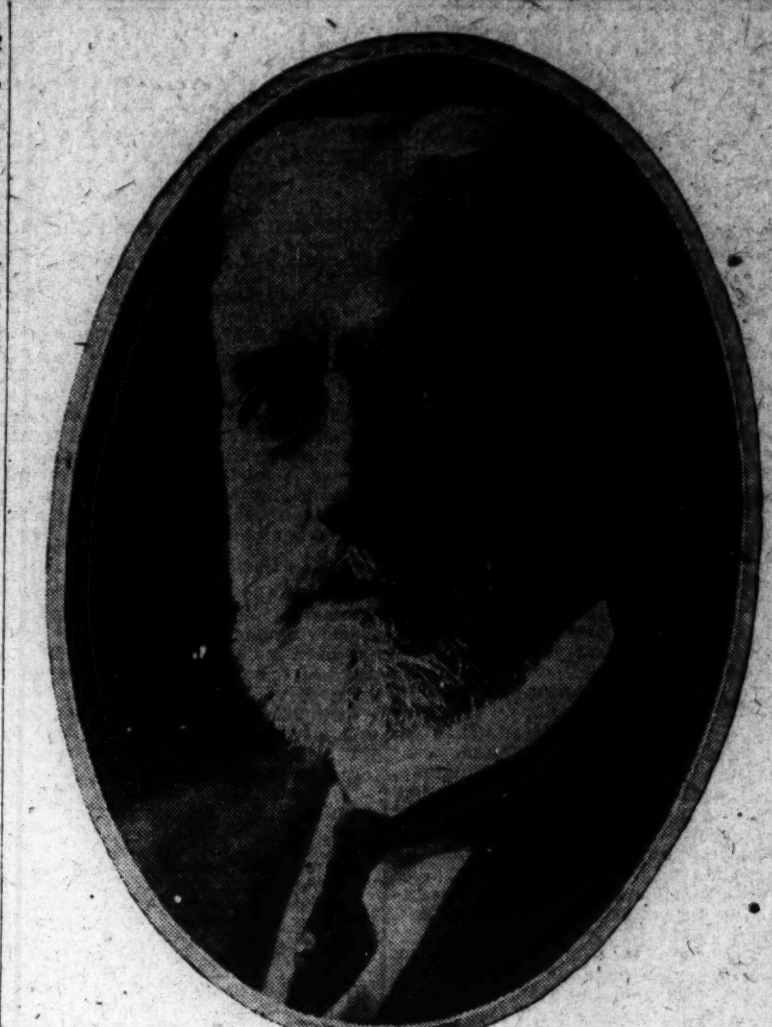
	Total	Reserve	Liabilities
Total reserve	£21,596,000	£1,289,000	
Circulation	124,261,000	1,281,000	
Bullion	127,407,000	68,000	
Other securities	79,613,000	4,163,000	
Other debts	111,587,000	7,087,000	
Public debts	14,168,000	2,070,000	
Govt. securities	42,628,000	404,000	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 47.10 per cent, compared with 46.80 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £672,627,000, compared with £601,022,000 last week. Treasury notes outstanding aggregated £275,570,000, compared with £278,474,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £27,139,000, compared with £27,142,000 last week.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'S REPORT

The 1921 report of the Pacific Development Corporation is issued. It says that on the basis of a consolidated statement it has been considered necessary, after absorbing \$6,898,687 reserve set up on Dec. 31, 1920, to write off an additional \$6,547,239, making the net worth of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1921, \$952,761. The net loss in 1920 on business completed during that year was \$2,544,304. In 1919 the consolidated statement showed net profits of \$1,343,452, or \$7.80 a share on 176,766 shares of \$50 par outstanding in the



Cyrus H. K. Curtis

CYRUS CURTIS, or to give him his full name, Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis, head of the publishing firm which bears his name, is a man who, by direction of intelligent energy and breadth of vision, has made the publications in which he is interested known wherever American reading matter has gained a foothold. While better known as a magazine publisher, he has, since taking over the Public Ledger and establishing its evening companion, made his influence felt in the newspaper field also. Mr. Curtis was reared in Portland, Me., and left school at 16.

His entire business experience has been in the journalistic field, the real beginning having been made in Boston in 1889. He has been identified with publications in Philadelphia since 1876. In 1883 he brought out the first edition of the Ladies Home Journal, which was started merely as a supplement to the weekly paper he was then printing, the Tribune-Farmer. Under Mr. Curtis' direction this publication has grown to be one of the largest and most influential magazines in the world today. In 1897 he purchased the Saturday Evening Post, which then had a circulation of 3500, and now approximately 2,500,000. In addition he publishes the Country Gentleman.

Mr. Curtis married a Boston woman, Louise Knapp, in 1875. He has one child, Mary Louise, who is now the wife of Edward W. Bok, another prominent Philadelphia and for a long time associated with Mr. Curtis and his chief adviser in the publication of the Ladies Home Journal.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD'S COSTS

Ratio of Expenses to Gross Earnings Reduced Slowly

Until June, Texas & Pacific road had made only indifferent progress in cutting the ratio of gross earnings spent for transportation. In the five months ended May the charge-off was equal to 38.6 per cent of all revenues, compared with 42.5 per cent spent in the first five months of 1921.

The June transportation charge was equal to 33.5 per cent of gross, amounting to \$871,000, as compared with \$894,000 spent in May when gross was \$189,000 lower. The May transportation charge was equal to 37.6 per cent of gross, in April 40.7 per cent of gross, in March 39.5 per cent of gross, in February 39.2 per cent of gross, and in January 39.2 per cent of gross. Gross revenues, transportation expenses, and the ratio of the latter to the former in the first half of the year compare:

Period	Gross	Transp.	% Gross
May	\$2,587,000	\$871,000	33.5
June	2,378,000	894,000	37.6
April	2,153,000	877,000	40.7
March	2,461,000	972,000	39.5
February	2,228,000	885,000	39.2
January	2,574,000	1,009,000	39.2
Six months	14,370,000	5,553,000	38.6

The reduction in the June ratio is an indication of what may be expected later this year when revenues are larger. It seems reasonable to say that even when gross increases there will be little if any appreciable rise in transportation costs. Indeed, there was an actual reduction in the expenditure in June as compared with May, although gross was larger in June.

In the six months ended June transportation took 38.6 per cent of gross, against 41.5 per cent of all revenues spent in the first half of 1921. In the full 12 months of last year Texas & Pacific spent 38.7 per cent of gross for transportation.

UTILITIES ARE REPAYING LOANS

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Seven public utilities which borrowed money from the United States Government under the War Financing Act have returned the full amount borrowed. These companies, and amounts advanced, are: Interborough Rapid Transit Company, \$1,957,500; Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Company, \$4,800,000; United Railways of St. Louis, \$3,223,000; New Orleans Railway & Light Company, \$2,000,000; Columbus Railway, Power & Light, \$442,000; Central Power & Light of St. Louis, \$61,000; Appalachian Power Company, \$1,000,000.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which borrowed \$16,566,000, has repaid only \$22,200, while the Charleston Consolidated Railway & Lighting Company has repaid \$13,000 out of \$350,000 advanced. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railroad, which has since gone through receivership and been reorganized, has returned nothing out of \$218,000 advanced by the War Finance Corporation.

JUNE EXPORTS OF LOCOMOTIVES BEST OF YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Locomotive exports in June, in point of number, were the largest of any month this year except January, and in point of value were exceeded only by January and February. Shipments numbered 46 locomotives valued at \$733,170, but this was considerably below a year ago when 136 locomotives valued at \$854,474 were exported.

For the Government's fiscal year, ended June 30, locomotive shipments were 562 engines, valued at \$18,133,922, compared with 1482 engines, valued at \$46,567,633, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

A comparison of figures of exports for the first half of the current calendar year follows:

	1922	1921
Quantity	46	136
Value	\$733,170	\$854,474
June	46	136
May	38	108
April	36	108
March	14	66
February	39	97
January	87	149
Total	312	662

The principal shipments, by countries in June were: Argentina 25 locomotives, valued at \$401,260; Brazil 7, valued at \$64,200; and China 5, valued at \$249,925.

Foreign orders have shown a marked falling off, the only large order booked recently being that for 25 locomotives for Poland taken on by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The larger part of operations of locomotive companies at the present time is on domestic work.

NUMEROUS ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES

Between the last week in June and the first week in August orders for about 300 locomotives were placed with builders in the United States, all but about 30 being domestic business. In the entire year 1921 domestic orders covered only 228 engines. For slightly more than seven months from Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1922, a total of 900 engines have been ordered from American builders, of which about 125 are foreign and 775 domestic.

Inquiries for several hundred engines are now in the market and it is probable that the end of August will see domestic orders reaching the 1000 mark.

In almost every year since 1916 export orders have exceeded domestic. The exceptions are 1915 when foreign orders were 2086 and domestic 2802, and 1920 when the comparison was 907 to 1938. In 1919 domestic orders were only 272 and in 1921, 239 while foreign orders for the same years were 898 and 881 respectively.

The largest single order for engines placed this year was New York Central's recent purchase of 150 engines, at an estimated cost of \$7,000,000 to \$7,500,000.

STEEL SUBSIDARY PRICE CUT
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Announcement is made by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company that for the fourth quarter delivery its quotations will be advanced \$4 a ton on black No. 28 gauge to \$3.85, Pittsburgh; also on galvanized No. 28 gauge to \$3.85 and \$2 on blue annealed sheets to \$3.50.

MARINE WORKING TO EXPAND ITS GERMAN TRADE

International Company Has Obtained Services of Red Star Line's German Agents

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—International Mercantile Marine Company's position in Germany as a factor of vital importance in considering its outlook. Continued activity there is a feature of its program for development. It expects that the business will be done not only with Germany, but with other parts of central Europe through German connections. Just now conditions throughout the continent are unfavorable to expansion. Meanwhile until shipping receives an impetus through European settlements, Mercantile Marine is intensifying its efforts despite the opposition of powerful German interests and the hostility of the Government toward all non-German shipping concerns.

Mercantile Marine's position is unique among non-German shipping companies operating in Germany in that its organization is independent of German companies. When American and British shipping concerns began looking over the German field after the peace treaty, Germany was without ships. The idea then prevalent was to combine the former German shipping organizations, trade routes, business getting methods, with foreign tonnage.

Plans for Development

The Marine management had foreseen. It was clear that the German shipping interests were also looking ahead, and that the eventual rehabilitation of the German merchant marine was the main concern of the former Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies, no matter how favorable contracts with Americans or others might appear. Mercantile Marine therefore decided that an effort to develop its own business in Germany independent of German companies would place the company on a solid basis as to its German business. The opposite course had in it the possibilities of developing the German merchant marine at the expense of the Mercantile Marine company, an important point in view of the fact that president Franklin is an ardent advocate of an American merchant marine.

Moreover, it was in the German trades that he looked for a nucleus in carrying out his policy of greatly increasing the number of American flag ships in Mercantile Marine.

As an offset to its disadvantages in attempting to establish itself in opposition to the old German lines, Mercantile Marine had one great advantage. For years before the war the Red Star Line, one of the principal subsidiaries, had an extensive organization in Germany in connection with a large business done through Antwerp in Belgium. The management learned that the former Red Star agents in Germany, all Germans, were only too glad to keep up their old Red Star work, but were also willing to represent the American Line, and the White Star Line, and co-operate in developing American Line business through Hamburg and Bremen. The International Mercantile Marine management has had absolute evidence of the loyalty of its former Red Star men in Germany in their efforts to build up American Line business. Many of these men are the sons of men who represented the company years ago.

Sharp Competition Expected

Mercantile Marine's German business is carried on by the American-Scandinavian Line, a company incorporated under German laws. The company now has offices or agents in 70 German cities and towns. Its office in Berlin is in Unter den Linden. The office building in Hamburg is owned by the company. It also owns the terminal building at Hamburg, erected at a cost of \$1,000,000 on land leased for 99 years to American Line's Hamburg docks, which adjoin those of the Hamburg-American Line, are 3000 feet long, of steel, concrete and glass, with a granite base. Three of the largest ships afloat can be docked at one time.

Competition between German line ships and the American line is expected to be extraordinarily sharp, but the Mercantile Marine people are concerned over it in view of the volume of business that will be done when the boom in shipping comes. A trade revival in central Europe will mean not only freight and passenger business from Germany, but from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Rumania. New boundaries in central Europe are regarded as favoring the diversion from the last named countries to German ports of trade, which formerly had its outflow in Flume and Trieste.

New arrangements of International Mercantile Marine in Germany are also expected to stimulate Red Star business particularly in the Rhine-Ruhr, of which Antwerp is the natural outlet.

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CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (Special).—Turning aside from the application of the tariff law to imported commodities, the Board of United States General Appraisers took occasion, in decisions rendered today, to touch upon an important phase of the customs regulations, namely those governing the entry into the United States of articles used in the construction of vessels. In a test case, submitted in the name of Leon Verges of New Orleans, the question was raised whether collections of customs were right in refusing free admission to foreign-built lifeboats which are imported and placed upon vessels after the vessels have been completed.

Judge Hay, in a lengthy opinion, in which it is held that collectors have no authority in law to refuse entry to lifeboats installed on boats built in the United States, emphasizes that it is the spirit of the statute to provide free entry for all articles of foreign production that are needed in the building, equipment, and repair of vessels owned or used in the United States or bearing United States registry, or built in the United States for foreign account and ownership. In this particular case, the collector's assessment at 15 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 176 of the tariff of 1913, is reversed and free entry allowed under the provisions of section 5 or 6 of paragraph J of section 4 of the present tariff law.

In other decisions, covering a somewhat similar issue, steam engines installed on vessels built here by the Federal Shipbuilding Company and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, are held by the customs board to be properly dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 165, rather than at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167.

Decimated earthwarms income burners packed in individual cartons, each with a bundle of income, were the subject of a decision determined by the customs board in favor of Gallagher & Ascher of New York, and the Frank P. Dow Co. of Seattle. Duty was assessed on this merchandise as articles, at 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 79, act of 1913. The income, the board rules, should have been assessed separately at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 585.

UNION FREIGHT INCOME LARGER

The Union Freight Railroad Company reports the following changes in income for the quarter ended June 30, 1922:

	1922 Increase
Rwy op rev.	\$54,247
Rwy op exp.	39,215
Gross	15,032
Net	8,163

REPORTS EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The earnings of the Union Freight Railroad Company for 10 months ended June 30, 1922, were \$1,244,353, compared with \$1,153,064 for 12 months ended June 30, 1921. Net profit for the quarter ended June 30, 1922, was \$8,163, compared with \$11,343 for the same quarter of the previous year.

The relation of net profit to common stock for the period was \$13.63 a share for the average amount of common outstanding, compared with \$12.86 a share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1921.

IMPROVED STATUS OF SEABOARD AIR LINE ADJUSTMENTS

Bonds Have Doubled in Price—Road Should Earn Part of Interest Charges

Seaboard Air Line road's adjustment in 1921, have advanced this year from a low of 18 1/2 to current levels around 38. Although never in any sense an investment issue, it is nevertheless interesting to note that at current prices the road's adjustment bonds are still selling below the extreme low price reached in any year prior to 1921.

The low price of 8 reached in 1921 was based on the imminent likelihood of a receivership due to a succession of unfavorable earnings. Seaboard has no important maturity in the present decade. Two issues totaling \$4,000,000 which mature next year should be repaid or extended without difficulty. Both of these issues have been extended on previous occasions, one of them twice.

Earnings in recent months have been very encouraging to holders of Seaboard securities. For the first six months of 1922 the road earned \$2,081,037 net operating income compared with \$642,753 in the corresponding period of 1921. A proportionate improvement for the rest of the year would result in earnings sufficient to cover fixed charges and a balance toward the \$1,250,000 interest on the \$25,000,000 adjustment. Operating revenues have been running a little ahead of 1921 and the operating ratio has been held down to 79 per cent, most satisfactory figure. Unusually large expenditures for hire of equipment have prevented Seaboard from reaching an even better showing of net income.

Interest on the adjustment bonds was always paid in full, and it was passed. Accumulated interest now amounts to 7 1/2 per cent. The mortgage position of Seaboard adjustment bonds is weak, the issue being the first from the sale of any of the road's assets, although prior issues of the same ten amount to less than one mile of road operated. The past record and improving earnings of the road, however, do possess some attraction at present levels.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
General Offices, 39 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass., Aug. 17, 1922
To Customers of the Company
Taking Service Under Rate Schedule "A"
On February 9, last, in announcing the discontinuance of the coal clause and the 5% increase under Rate Schedule "A," the Company stated:
If business conditions continue to improve to the same extent that they have during the past two or three months, it is the hope and expectation of the Company to make a further reduction to nine and one-half cents (9 1/2c) per kilowatt hour on September 1, 1922.
This new one-half cent (1/2c) reduction will be made to all customers taking service under Rate Schedule "A" on meter readings made after August 31, 1922.
CHARLES L. EDGAR, President.

AN ANNUAL YIELD OF 7.40%
Plus Desirable Conversion Privilege
CENTRAL INDIANA POWER CO. 7% Collateral Notes may be purchased to yield 7.40% annually for three years, with the privilege of exchanging for 7% Preferred Stock, to yield 7.53%.
These Notes are secured by valuable collateral, subject only to 6% Bonds due 1947.
Net earnings, after bond interest, are four times note interest, and Notes contain provision for refunding to holders in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania certain income taxes.
Circular on request for B.I. 10

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SARAZEN AND FRENCH LEADING

Former Establishes a New Record for the First Nine Holes at Oakmont

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 17 (Special)—Eugene Sarazen, United States open champion, and Emmett French, Youngstown, O., were leading their opponents when the first half of the semi-final round in the American professional golfers' championship was completed here this morning.

Sarazen was 2 up on Robert Cruikshank, Shickamaxon, while French had a four-hole advantage over John Golden, Tuxedo, N. Y.

Shooting a remarkable game going out in the round, Sarazen landed a 33 and established a new record for the first nine holes of the Oakmont course, thus giving him a four-hole lead over his opponent at the turn, even though Cruikshank had an under par score of 36. Coming in, however, Sarazen's game fell off while Cruikshank's improved, with the result that the Shickamaxon player had reduced the margin of the champion's lead by two holes. At one stage he had cut it to one, but by winning the seventeenth, Sarazen increased his lead to two.

Coming back, Sarazen had a par score 37, which gave him an 18-hole total of 69, five strokes under par, and equalling the tournament record for the course set yesterday by French in his match with Emil Loeffler.

Cruikshank had a 71 for the round, 36 out and 35 back, which is three strokes under par. Going out Cruikshank won the first hole but Sarazen took the next three, halved the fifth and sixth, and took the seventh, halved the eighth and took the ninth with an eagle 3, beating Cruikshank's birdie 4. Coming in Sarazen won the tenth and halved the eleventh, but lost the twelfth with a par 5 as against Cruikshank's birdie 4. Cruikshank also won the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, sinking a birdie 3 on the fourteenth. The sixteenth was halved and Sarazen won the seventeenth with a birdie 3. The eighteenth was halved in birdie 4. The card follows:

Sarazen, out . . . 5 3 4 4 3 3 4 3—32
Cruikshank, out . . . 4 4 5 4 3 4 4—36
Sarazen, in . . . 4 5 5 4 3 3 3—69
Cruikshank, in . . . 5 4 4 3 3 4 4—67

Golden started badly in his match with French and was 4 down at the turn, French being out in 36, one under par, as against his opponent's 41, four over. Coming up to the ninth hole Golden was 5 down, but he was dead to the pin with his second and sank the putt for an eagle 3, while French took a birdie 4. Coming back French played poorly and had a 40, against Golden's 49, and only by laying his opponent a dead stymie on the seventeenth did he manage to hold his lead. Golden was dead to the pin with his third on the seventeenth but failing to negotiate the stymie, the hole was halved. Golden won the eighteenth with a birdie 4. The cards follow:

French, out . . . 6 4 5 4 3 3 4 3—46
Golden, out . . . 5 5 6 5 3 3 3 3—41
French, in . . . 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 4—76
Golden, in . . . 6 4 5 4 3 3 3 4—80

Sarazen's match yesterday against Hutchison, former British open champion, was one of the greatest ever seen on the Oakmont course. Hutchison took the lead at the twelfth hole of the morning round and held it until the fourth hole of the afternoon play, at which point the match was squared. After halving the fifth hole, Hutchison again assumed the lead and held it until the tenth hole, where the match was squared again. The eleventh and twelfth holes were tied, but at the thirteenth hole Sarazen took the lead for the first time during the match and was never again headed, as the next two holes were halved, and Sarazen won the sixteenth and seventeenth, giving him the match 3 and 1.

While the medal cards of the two players were not exceptionally low, the playing was of the most exciting nature over the entire 36 holes. At the eighth hole in the morning Hutchison was 3 up, this being the biggest margin between the two players until the final hole was won by Sarazen, which left him with a similar margin. Sixteen of the 36 holes played were halved. Probably the best golf of the match, or the tournament, was shown by Sarazen at the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth holes of the afternoon round, when he made the four in even threes, which gave him his winning margin. The cards:

Sarazen, out . . . 6 4 5 4 3 3 4 3—40
Hutchison, out . . . 5 5 6 5 3 3 3 3—41
Sarazen, in . . . 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 4—74
Hutchison, in . . . 4 4 5 4 3 3 3 4—73
Sarazen, out . . . 4 4 5 4 3 3 4 3—37
Hutchison, out . . . 4 4 5 4 3 3 4 3—37
Sarazen, in . . . 4 5 5 4 3 3 3—69
Hutchison, in . . . 5 4 4 3 3 4 4—67

In his match against Golden yesterday Kerrigan was far from the form he showed against Farrell Tuesday, especially in the last half of the round. Golden, with a 74 in the morning, led Kerrigan by two holes. The former became 3 up by winning the first hole in the afternoon, but Kerrigan rallied, squaring the match at the sixth. After the turn Golden won four holes straight and ended with a winning 4 at the fifteenth.

Cruikshank had an easy victory over Rowe, finishing 4 up at the end of the first round. His medal was 73, one under par.

Although Loeffler played the course in par figures, he found himself 5 down to French, who had a 59, equaling the course record. Both players reached the turn in 36 in the afternoon round, with French still leading by five holes, but Loeffler held on until the thirty-fourth hole. French had no less than three 2s in his card.

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Fourth Round
Robert Cruikshank, Shickamaxon, defeated Charles Rowe, Oakmont, 3 and 1.
John Golden, Tuxedo, defeated T. L. Kerrigan, Swansea, 5 and 3.
Eugene Sarazen, Pittsburgh, defeated Jack Hutchison, Chicago, 3 and 1.
Emmett French, Youngstown, defeated Emil Loeffler, Oakmont, 4 and 2.

IOWA HAS FOUR FAST RELAY TEAMS

Will Compete in the Annual A. A. U. Track Meet

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Four of the fastest relay teams in the middle west will represent the State of Iowa at the annual track and field meet of the Amateur Athletic Union at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8, 9 and 11, a meet open to teams from all sections of the country.

Running under the colors of the State of Iowa will be the best of track teams of the University of Iowa and Iowa State College. Four men, picked for the two-mile relay team, have each run the half-mile in faster time than the average time made by the present world's record holders for that event.

A. E. Wolters '23 and O. O. Higgins '22, members of the Iowa State's relay teams, have agreed to try out for the national event, as well as G. B. Noll '23 and M. C. Morrow '23 of the University of Iowa.

Wolters' time for the half mile is 1m. 55s., while the average time of the world's record two-mile relay team is only 1m. 57s. Higgins' time for the half mile is 1m. 55.1-5s. Morrow's time is 1m. 56s., and Noll's 1m. 56.1-5s. This quartet, being counted on to take the two-mile relay honors and perhaps establish a new world's record.

For the mile relay the State of Iowa will again have an abundance of material at its disposal, all of it fast. Wolter's time for the quarter-mile was 48s. at the "Big Ten" meet at the University of Iowa last June. Other fast men, who will be eligible for the mile team, will be D. A. Fessenden '24 of Onawa, Ia., of the University of Illinois, whose time for the quarter is 48s., and E. C. Wilson '23 of the University of Iowa, whose time for the distance is 48.2-5s. Higgins' time for the quarter is 49s. and Coulter of the University of Iowa crosses the tape in 50s. L. T. Paul '22, Grinnell's star dash man, also has been asked to try out.

J. K. Kelly, track director of Buena Vista College; G. T. Bresnahan, track coach of the University of Iowa, and O. Higgins of Iowa State College are in charge of the squad's arrangement.

Tryouts for the Newark meet will be held at the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 26, on the fair track. Any amateur athlete in the State is eligible to try out for the team.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	67	46	.593
New York	66	47	.584
Detroit	60	53	.531
Cleveland	57	57	.500
Washington	54	58	.482
Philadelphia	44	64	.407
Boston	42	68	.382

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
St. Louis 7, Washington 3.
Washington 11, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 7, New York 3.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 9.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston (2 games).
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

BOSTON WINS A GAME
Kerr pitched the Red Sox to a victory over Chicago yesterday, 5 to 1, the Red Sox overcoming a one-run lead in the sixth and winning the game in the next two innings. Mack, a recruit, pitched the first seven innings for the visitors. While fairly effective he was inclined to wildness, issuing six bases on balls. Leibold secured three hits and two bases, one of his hits, however, appeared rather to be Shortstop McCallahan's second error. After the Red Sox's eighth, Schalk and Hodge, the Chicago battery, were banished from the field for engaging in an altercation.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston . . . 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 X—5 10 1
Chicago . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 3 10 1
Batteries—Kerr and Chaplin; Mack, Hodge and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Mack. Umpires—Evans and Nallin. Time—1h. 47m.

BROWNS DIVIDE AGAIN
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—St. Louis and Washington divided their second doubleheader in two days, the Browns winning the first game 7 to 3 and the Senators the second 11 to 3. Both Shocker and Johnson, the winning pitchers, worked steadily, though each was touched up for 10 hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis . . . 0 2 0 0 4 0 4—7 13 1
Washington . . . 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 10 4
Batteries—Shocker and Seaverd; Brillheart and Pincin. Gharriy. Umpires—Guthrie and Connolly. Time—1h. 57m.

DETROIT EVENS UP ON NEW YORK
NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Detroit evened the series with New York, taking the second game today by a score of 7 to 3, in spite of heavy batting by Pipp and Ruth, each of whom hit a home run. With one out in the ninth, Rigney singled, Basler flied out, Johnson batted an infield hit, Blue singled, scoring Rigney, and Jones drove a home run, counting Johnson and Blue ahead of him. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit . . . 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—7 12 0
New York . . . 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3 9 1
Batteries—Pilette, Johnson and Basler; Mays and Schang. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dinnien. Time—2h. 15m.

ERROR GIVES ATHLETICS GAME
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16—A wild throw by Sowell in the ninth with two out enabled Philadelphia to beat Cleveland today, 10 to 8. With the score tied at 1-1 in the seventh, the Athletics pushed eight runs across, but Cleveland came back with seven in the next inning and tied it up in the ninth. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 1—10 14 1
Cleveland . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 7 1—9 12 1
Batteries—Harris, Rommel and Perkins; Coveleskie, Edmondson, Boone and O'Neill. Winning pitcher—Rommel. Losing pitcher—Boone. Umpires—Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h. 15m.

Keeping the White Sox Up in Baseball Race



REASON FOR WHITE SOX' FINE SHOWING

Staff of Youthful Pitchers Has Kept Chicago Up More Than Any Other One Factor

When the American League began, Chicago was conceded a very good chance of finishing higher than in 1921, simply on the strength of greater experience and team play. Its infield no longer could be said to contain only one veteran star, its outfield had developed a man or two of major caliber, worthy of a place beside H. B. Hooper; Raymond Schalk was still behind the bat, and Urban Faber could be counted upon to take his turn in the box as usual. But Manager W. J. Gleason had something besides all this—a new advantage which, outside of Chicago, perhaps, was unknown.

The "youngsters" on the pitching staff, Charles Robertson, G. V. Leverette, Harry Courtney, C. C. Hodge and Theodore Blankenship—were to become regulars, and two of them at least, by consistently fine work, were to be accounted stars before the season was half under way.

Robertson has not rested on his no-man-reach first-base laurels. That perfect game against Detroit has passed down into history, but so have a number of other pitching performances by this same recruit, which, while hardly as brilliant or as likely to attract country-wide notice as his wonderful shutout game in April, still vindicate more and more the faith that Gleason placed in the youth.

Leverette, who gained his first experience with the White Sox last season as an occasional relief pitcher, now is held in respect by every other team on the circuit, and justly so, for when he is not in the box putting the ball past opponents he is quite apt to help his own cause along in the batting line. Not a G. H. Ruth, Leverage, nevertheless, hits the ball hard and in a timely fashion, so that when he works the White Sox have a team of nine all-around players, not eight players and a pitcher, in the field.

A dozen years ago, when the Philadelphia Athletics and Chicago Cubs contested for the world's championship, few persons suspected that the rival second basemen and stars of the game, E. T. Collins and J. J. Evers, would some day be members of the same club. Yet today they are both helping Gleason in his efforts to bring the White Sox to the front again. Evers' active days are practically ended, and he is rounding out his busy career as player, manager, and coach by grooming the pitchers and instilling fine points of the game into some of the other talent. Collins, on the other hand, is still considered the best second baseman in his league, for although he may have slowed up a trifle physically, his great knowledge, experience, and speed of thought make him offset this. Some say that Collins is slated to manage another team from the bench in a year or two. Evers tried his hand at this with the Cubs back in 1912, and though he almost led his team to the pennant, he has always said since that he would rather be a playing manager than sit on the bench and see the others do the work.

Manager Gleason is trying hard to bolster his catching staff, having taken on several prospects this season in the expectation that Schalk has not many more seasons of stellar service ahead of him. Not that Schalk is falling in the slightest degree behind the bat, but a decade spent in catcher's livery is not conducive to make one younger or faster. Be that as it may, it is recognized that the White Sox star receiver will always be invaluable as a quick-thinking strategist.

Amos Strunk's work in center field is highly pleasing to the Chicago manager, who says furthermore that his outfield is, second to none in

regard to fielding, and not very far below that of New York or Detroit in a batting line. B. A. Falk, he thinks, has yet to get the range of big league parks; that is, the left fielder is a little shy on catching hard-hit flies, but once he gets his hands on one, Gleason avers there is not a better thrower anywhere.

The former Pacific Coast League infield stars, Earl Sheely, first baseman, and Ernest Johnson, shortstop, have shown the cities in the American League just why they were rated so highly out on the coast. Sheely is known as a long driver and Johnson as a "place" batter. Johnson, who is as good a fielder as he is a hitter, is out of the game temporarily, with Harvey McClellan, last year's regular third baseman, taking his place at short. In the field McClellan is brilliant, though somewhat inclined to be erratic. E. J. Mulligan, who, like Evers, was formerly a Cub, is holding down third base to Chicago fans' satisfaction.

Considering the makeup of the team, its combination of youth, experience, and aggressiveness, it is small wonder, after all that the White Sox are in the first division, confident of making an even better showing next season. Built around Hooper, Collins, Schalk, and Faber, with Gleason and Evers on the sidelines, they may be a team of potential champions.

TWO TEXAS VARSITY PLAYERS ENTERED

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 17—Texas will be represented in the national open doubles tennis championship tournament, which will be held at Chestnut Hill, Mass., beginning Aug. 21. This became known with the announcement by University of Texas officials that L. E. White of Austin, and Louis Thalmeyer of Dallas, winners of the southwestern doubles championship at Dallas recently, will be entered in the national doubles tournament.

The University of Texas pair is expected by university athletic officials to show up well against the leading net stars of the world. Dr. D. A. Penick, tennis coach at the state university, who is largely responsible for the development of White and Thalmeyer, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the showing of the stars. Penick expects the Texans to win honors at the national intercollegiate tourney next spring.

Sending the university players to the eastern tourney was made possible through contributions from the Dallas Tennis Club. This organization, together with the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will meet the expenses of the trip to Boston.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	86	51	.628
Vernon	80	53	.602
Los Angeles	76	60	.559
Salt Lake City	65	70	.481
Oakland	63	71	.470
Seattle	60	74	.446
Portland	56	78	.418
Sacramento	52	82	.393

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Vernon 5, San Francisco 1.
Chicago 8, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 4, Salt Lake City 6.
Portland 21, Seattle 8.

W. SPENCER WINS TITLE
NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16—William Spencer won the professional bicycle championship of America here tonight by finishing second to Alfred Goulet in the five-mile championship, the last of a series of 12 races to decide the title. Ray Eaton was third and Arthur Spencer fourth. The final standing of the championship contenders follows: W. Spencer, 35 points; Ray Eaton, 31 points; Arthur Spencer, 24 points; Alfred Goulet, 22 points.

Swimmers Face Busy Week-End

Seven Championship Titles Are at Stake in the Middle West

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 17—With seven championships of the Central American Athletic Union at stake in four different cities between today and Sunday, men and women swimmers of the middle west face a busy week-end. Milwaukee offers the heaviest schedule with three titles, Chicago is next with two, while Peoria, Ill., and Detroit follow with one each.

Today the fancy diving contests for senior men will be held at Municipal Pier here with Norman Ross, world famous distance swimmer, in charge. Ross is chairman of the Central Swimming Committee. A. W. Hartung of the Illinois Athletic Club, title defender and former national fancy diving champion, is favored to win. His closest competitor no doubt will be W. P. Heya of the Chicago Athletic Association, former indoor champion. They finished second and third, respectively, in the recent national competition here. These two clubs will each have at least four divers in the contest, while the Chicago Athletic Club, University of Chicago, and Shal Social Center are also to be represented.

Tomorrow the women's fancy diving title will be contested at the same place under the same direction. Mrs. Vonnie Malcolmson of Detroit, is to defend her title in this event. She will bring with her a team made, Miss Mary Baldwin. Two Chicago girls, who are to make a bid for the title, are Miss Eleanor Eberle of Bluffton Natatorium and Miss Algina Ortleph of the Illinois Athletic Club.

Milwaukee Athletic Club is to hold the men's 880-yard free style and 150-yard back stroke championships and the women's 100-yard breast stroke title contest on Saturday. John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, holder of more than 30 world's sprinting records, will be a favorite for the 150-yard back stroke. A. A. Siegal of the I. A. C. is the titleholder in this event. Ross is the champion in the 880-yard free style, but probably will not defend.

At Detroit Saturday the Women's Athletic Club is to hold the Central championship long-distance swim. The distance is four miles.

On Sunday Weissmuller is to go to Peoria, Ill., where the Valley Yacht and Canoe Club is to hold the 220-yard free-style championship.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	45	.595
St. Louis	64	48	.571
Chicago	63	49	.562
Pittsburgh	62	50	.556
Cincinnati	61	51	.547
Brooklyn	53	56	.486
Philadelphia	38	65	.368
Boston	35	72	.327

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Chicago 9, Boston 4.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

GIANTS HAVE "BIG INNING"
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16—New York knocked Hamilton out of the box in the fourth inning, and Yellowhorse, who replaced him, passed one man, filling the bases, and issued a wild pitch, letting two runs across. Until the sixth, Pittsburgh obtained only two hits off Scott. Barnes replaced him but was driven from the box in the eighth, when five hits, including Russell's homer, scored three runs. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago . . . 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 X—3 11 5
Boston . . . 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—4 7 3
Batteries—Osborne, Cheever and O'Farrell; Houlihan, Braxton and Gibson. Winning pitcher—Osborne. Losing pitcher—Houlihan. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—2h. 35m.

GIANTS HAVE "BIG INNING"
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16—New York knocked Hamilton out of the box in the fourth inning, and Yellowhorse, who replaced him, passed one man, filling the bases, and issued a wild pitch, letting two runs across. Until the sixth, Pittsburgh obtained only two hits off Scott. Barnes replaced him but was driven from the box in the eighth, when five hits, including Russell's homer, scored three runs. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York . . . 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 X—3 11 5
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0—4 13 2
Batteries—Scott, J. Barnes, Ryan, Neft and Snyder; Hamilton, Yellowhorse, Hamner, Carlson and Gooch. Schmidt. Winning pitcher—Scott. Losing pitcher—Hamner. Umpires—Hart and O'Day. Time—2h. 26m.

CARDINALS AGAIN SET BACK
BROOKLYN, Aug. 16—St. Louis sustained its fourth straight defeat today when Grimes kept the hits scattered except in two innings. Wheat's home run tied the score in the sixth and singles by Grimes, Griffith and Myers accounted for the winning run. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn . . . 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 X—3 8 2
St. Louis . . . 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 9
Batteries—Grimes and Hurlinger; Pfeffer, North and Clemons. Alsmith. Losing pitcher—Pfeffer. Umpires—McCormick and Rieger. Time—1h. 59m.

RIXEY TIGHT WITH MEN ON BASE
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16—Although outstayed slightly, the Reds defeated Philadelphia today, 3 to 1, Rixey being especially effective with men on base. Evers by Caveney and Fonseca, saved the Phillies from a shutout. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati . . . 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 X—3 7 3
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 9 1
Batteries—Rixey and Hargrave; G. Smith and Henline. Umpires—Klen and Santella. Time—1h. 35m.

SNOW NAMED HEAD COACH
W. B. Snow '18 has been appointed head coach of the Harvard freshman football squad for next fall. He will be assisted by C. A. Tierney '21, varsity center and tackle during the past two years, and A. J. Conlon '21, substitute quarterback on last fall's varsity eleven and captain and shortstop of this spring's varsity nine.

KELLEHER BEATS NILES IN SEMIS

Former to Meet Johnston in the Final Round for Casino Tennis Title

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17—W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, national champion in 1915 and 1919 and H. G. M. Kelleher of New York, a man of little previous attainment, won the right today to battle out the final round of the Casino tennis singles tournament.

Kelleher's advance to the final, which was unexpected, was over N. W. Niles of Boston. It was a three set match, staged before the society-gilded grand stand court. The scores were 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. The New Yorker had to play hard to win. Niles pulled up in the final set, and he pulled up by winning the next four games on passing placements and his opponent's errors.

The second set went to the Bostonian by reason of improved back court play. In the third, Kelleher lost the first game on service, then won three love games in a row, twice on Niles' service. He broke three all five with a service ace to win the seventh game and then ran off the next two games by rushing to the net for kills. Johnston in winning 6-3, 6-2, from H. O. Kinsey, was at top form.

The doubles play was still one round removed from the semi-finals and the final round of this section will be played on Saturday.

The meeting between Johnston and L. B. Rice of Boston yesterday was the first in which members of the first 10 have opposed each other. It was decided on form, Johnston winning 6-2, 6-3, but it left no other ranking singles player in the last two rounds of this section. Johnston's elimination of the French Davis Cup players and the defeat of R. N. Williams 2d, upset the calculations.

Kelleher's success, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 against W. E. Davis, San Francisco, in their fourth-round match yesterday also disposed of a seeded player. Niles won from the Texas collection, L. E. White, 6-3, 6-2, and Kinsey defeated his fellow Californian, J. M. Davis, 6-0, 6-2.

Doubles play held late in the afternoon went about as expected, all the foreign players who are participating advancing. The French team of J. A. Gobert and Jean Borotra, France, a team with E. H. Leonard and C. M. Wood Jr., New York, their match going three sets, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

Henri Cochet, another French Davis Cup player, teamed with N. W. Niles, Boston, his singles conqueror of the day before, to win from L. E. John, Boston, and W. W. Ingraham, Providence, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. The latter team put up a hard battle, Cochet winning the first set, winning the second and pulling up to four all at the close.

R. C. Wertheim, Australian Davis Cup substitute, and H. O. Johnson of Boston, won from R. B. Bidwell and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 6-1, 7-5.

The old American Davis Cup combination of R. N. Williams 2d and W. E. Washburn, defeated E. C. Bagg and W. Rosenbaum, New York, 6-3, 7-5. The French team which came to this country in quest of the Davis Cup will disband at the close of the tennis tournament. Announcement to this effect was made last night by Captain H. M. Johnston, New York, and Henri Cochet, the young soldier who came as a member of the team on leave of absence, was returning Saturday on the steamer Lafayette.

Capt. Muhr will remain in this country for some time in connection with the plans for the next Olympic games to be held in France. Robert and Madam Muhr have decided to accompany Cochet.

The members of the team very guests at dinner last night at the home of Rear Admiral W. S. Shaw, who is president of the Naval War College here. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES
Fourth Round
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated L. B. Rice, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.
Semi-Final Round
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated H. O. Kinsey, New York, 6-3, 6-2.
H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated W. E. Davis, Boston, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.
W. Niles, Boston, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Second Round
H. O. Kinsey and R. C. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. W. Foster, Boston, and A. C. Cratin, New York, 6-4, 6-3.
R. C. Wertheim, Australia, and H. O. Johnson, Boston, defeated R. B. Bidwell and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 6-1, 7-5.

A. H. Gobert and Jean Borotra, France, defeated E. H. Leonard and C. M. Wood Jr., New York, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.
C. M. Bell Jr., New York, and W. E. Washburn, Detroit, defeated C. W. Carpenter, Newport, and L. N. White, University of Texas, 6-3, 6-4.
J. M. Davis and E. P. Neer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, defeated J. S. Cushman, Newport, and E. B. Benedict, Cambridge, 6-2, 6-0.
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated W. C. Bagg and William Rosenbaum, New York, 6-3, 7-5.
W. E. Davis, San Francisco, and E. H. Voshell, New York, defeated M. A. H. Fenchon, New York, 6-3, 6-2.
Kelleher, New York, 6-3

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GERMANS MUST PAY
WAR DAMAGES BILL,
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WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July
10 (Special Correspondence).—"Ger-
many should pay," said New Zealand's
Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, in the
course of a reference to the reparations
question. "According to an official
calculation made after the signing of
the Peace Treaty, Germany's debt to
New Zealand was intended to be
£26,000,000. Half a million came
to us on account of the maintenance
of troops in German territory, but
apart from that nothing has been done
as far as we are concerned."

"I am rather afraid that there is a
tendency now to let Germany say
what her payments for reparation
shall be. I don't like it. I don't want
to be unjust or even harsh. But I
cannot forget what took place during
the war—and I am not thinking of the
men we lost, because I would not give
away a single New Zealand for the
whole £26,000,000."
"Germany forced that war upon us
and she lost it. She put us to enor-
mous expense, she burdened us with
debt and pension charges, and she
did great harm to our trade and our
shipping. She should be compelled to
pay something that is fair and reason-
able toward repairing the damage
that she wrought."

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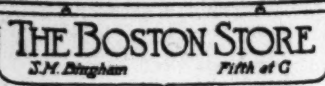
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS PAGE

Page to an Idler

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IT WAS vacation time; the school doors were closed; Peter's time was his own. His mother had tried to persuade him to employ some of his leisure usefully. She had proposed that he take care of the strawberry beds, promising him that he might sell all the berries the family could not use to the neighbors and keep the money for himself.

"No," Peter said. "I don't want to work in vacation. I want to play." His mother had suggested that he might get tired of doing nothing but play for three months, but Peter assured her that he should not. So his mother, who was a wise woman, did not insist.

For a week, therefore, Peter played long and late; then he began to grow weary of his games. One afternoon he dawdled on to the piazza where his mother was sewing, and, flinging himself into the hammock, he complained that it was too hot for ball, and that he was tired of playing Indian.

His mother smiled but made no direct reply, and Peter continued to swing idly in the hammock. He was wishing that his father would come home and tell him a story of the time when Good Queen Bess was Queen of England and boys sailed the seas with her mariners. Peter's father had told him many such tales. Peter liked to pretend that he himself had sailed with Drake around the whole wide world.

But there was no hope of hearing any of these stories in the middle of the afternoon. Peter's father was busy at such an hour, making a living for his family. So Peter continued to swing and drowsily recall the various stories he had enjoyed.

Back in Old-Time London

After his eyes had been closed for a little while, he opened them again. To his surprise, the hammock and the piazza had disappeared. Instead he found himself looking out upon a river, where ships lay at anchor. A very fine gentleman, in a blue velvet doublet with a feather in his hat, was just alighting from a small boat, and paying the boatman.

Peter stared at them and at himself. For he perceived suddenly that his shirt-waist and two knickerbockers had disappeared and that, in their place, he was wearing a leather doublet, long woolen hose, and coarse shoes. Around his neck he discovered a ruff, and in his belt a knife.

"I know where I am," Peter thought to himself, remembering all the stories his father had told him of the long ago. "I am in London, and it's the time of Good Queen Bess again."

At this moment the boatman, seeing an idle boy, called out to Peter and asked him if he wanted work.

The fine gentleman, hearing this reply, turned and laughed outright. "Work is my enemy also," he said. "Come, my pretty lad, and be my page. Thou shalt have nothing to do from morn to night but hold my cloak."

Peter was just in the mood for such a proposal. He made terms with the fine gentleman at once, promising to work for him for a year.

The Day's Activity Begins

Without further talk, off they started through the streets. Their first stop was at a second-hand clothier's. Here the gallant gentleman purchased Peter a page's suit of blue and silver, in which Peter thought himself elegant indeed. Then they swung on their way again, this time going to what London called Paul's Walk. The gallant gentleman told Peter that, every day at 11, he promenade here with his friends. When their arrival at Paul's Walk, Peter saw many other gentlemen dressed in as fine clothes as his master's. Peter's master, whose name was Sir Andrew Pettigill, bowed and smirked to the right and the left. Peter, his master's cloak on his arm, had nothing to do

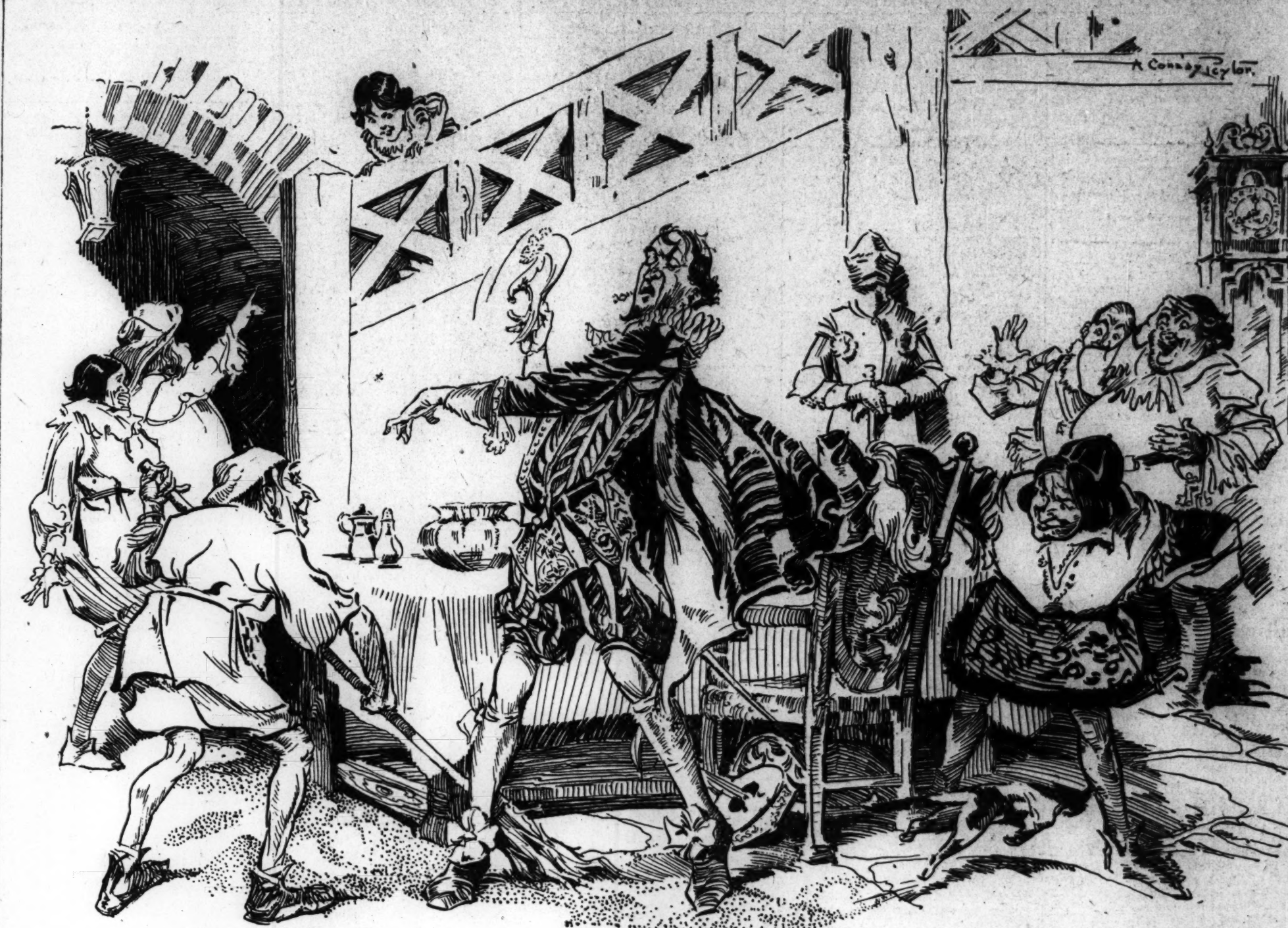
A Little Girl in a Wood

A LITTLE girl stood at her window pulling in a spray of yellow honeysuckle, wet with dew and heavily fragrant. The little girl sniffed at it rapturously and then turned back into her pretty room. Everything there was green; the walls, the carpet, the curtains that hung about the bed and windows. When she looked out, the hills rose before her, green too. The little girl was called Elizabeth, and the hills were named Malvern.

Elizabeth had a number of brothers and sisters, and they all played together in a long, low house, and out of doors in the gardens filled with old-fashioned flowers. Elizabeth had a tutor who taught her many things in a pleasant way. When she was only 11 she wrote a Greek epic, which he kindly praised. It seems quite remarkable that a little girl could read and understand Greek well enough to make a real epic in the language, but I dare say it had some mistakes which the good Hugh Boyd corrected, that he carefully explained just what they were to Elizabeth, and that, doubtless, she tried again and made a fresh, new copy.

Bound for the Wood

But today Elizabeth was bound for the wood. She had done her lessons and was free. The wood was rather difficult to walk in. The paths were few and there were many brambles and close thickets. Elizabeth liked all this. It seemed more of an adventure to break through these obstacles than to sedately walk on well-trodden paths. So she passed the clearing and made her way through the forest; stopping to chase a fat, green grasshopper, who went jumping along, doubling up his thin legs, and stretching them out again straight behind him. He, too, must have wandered into the wood from the grassy field lying before it. All at once Elizabeth came to a halt. A lovely white rose beckoned to her from a natural green doorway in the wood. When she looked again, a red rose



In a Moment Sir Andrew was Transformed From a Fashionable Gallant of the Day to a Lean and Sorry Figure of a Man

but trot behind him up and down the promenade for an hour.

He was surprised to find how bored he became. He told himself he should not have minded if Sir Andrew had talked of interesting things, of voyages and far countries, and battles with men and with waves, as the great Sir Francis Drake would have done. But, instead, Sir Andrew prattled of his new hobby-horse, and of a fine doublet he was having made and embroidered in pearls.

At last the promenade came to an end, and Peter hoped for a more interesting afternoon. From Paul's Walk the master led the way to a restaurant or ordinary, where he and Peter ate at a long table, Peter's seat being below the salt after the fashion of the day. Dinner over, Sir Andrew began a game of cards, while Peter dawdled in the wide window seat.

When the game of cards came to an end, Peter's master arose and, taking his cloak from Peter, threw it over one shoulder and sauntered out into the streets again. A short walk brought them to the barber's. In they went.

Oh, what a silly master Peter had chosen! For two hours Sir Andrew sat at the barber's, while he was clipped and curled and scented. "Now," he said at last, "we will go to the play." So off he and Peter started for one of the old playhouses

of London. As they entered, Peter saw that the people who were dressed in coarse clothes sat on the floor of the theater, but, of course, Sir Andrew was too grand a person for that. He threw a coin to the doorkeeper and he and Peter went upon the stage, where other fine gentlemen were seated about on stools.

To Peter's delight, the play was one he had once read at school, "The Merchant of Venice." He wanted very much to see it acted but Sir Andrew, paying no attention whatever to the acting, had begun a game of cards with friends and kept up such a calling out of "I'll vie the ruff, and I'll see it and revile it," that Peter could scarcely hear a word of the play.

Dressing for the Evening

Before the play was over, Sir Andrew yawned and left the theater, and, of course, Peter had to go with him. Home they went at last, to the rooms where Sir Andrew lodged when he was in London. Here he stayed long enough to change his clothes, donning a doublet of cherry satin for the evening, and shoes with ribbon bows. Peter helped him dress. When Sir Andrew bade him adjust a pair of earrings, Peter was so disgusted he could scarcely refrain from giving Sir Andrew's small white ears a sharp pinch!

He had some difficulty in getting Sir Andrew into his doublet, for the trunk-hose were stuffed out with sawdust to give them a fashionable flare, which made them hard to handle. But, at last, Peter got the knight dressed and off they went to dine in a fashionable tavern.

The dinner was hearty and good, but by this time poor Peter was so weary of Sir Andrew, his silly stories and his idle laughter that it seemed to him that he could not bear to spend another day in the same fashion. He thought mournfully, as the evening passed, of the great days he had known on board the Golden Hind with General Drake, when every inch of his manhood was called upon. What would his fellow sailors think of him now, dawdling here in the tavern!

At last, when the hour was late, Sir Andrew, who had been playing the gittern (an instrument something like our guitar) and singing a ballad, called to Peter to get a torch and light him home to bed.

Peter Takes His Courage in His Hands. Gathering all his courage, Peter went to his side and said: "I am sorry, master, but I think I will not serve you longer. This day has tired me more than any I ever spent in all my life. I would rather work my fingers to the bone than spend another like this."

At this Sir Andrew flung down his gittern, and all his friends stared hard at the rebellious page. "Leave my service, that thou shalt not, thou saucy page, until thy shirt is out!" cried Sir Andrew, and with that he made a lunge at Peter as if to grab him. As he did so the point of the knife which Peter wore in his belt caught in Sir Andrew's fine doublet and made a bad rent. Out of the rent, in a steady stream, poured the sawdust with which it was stuffed!

In a moment Sir Andrew was transformed from a fashionable gallant of the day to a lean and sorry figure of a man. He resembled a scarecrow more nearly than a knight. To make it worse, the other gallants laughed uproariously at his droll appearance, whereupon Sir Andrew drew his sword and rushed at the innocent Peter. In and out among the heavy tavern chairs and settles Peter dodged, calling out: "I won't work for a top, not if you run me through the body,

master. I'm going to work. I'm going to work. I'm tired of idleness."

Then suddenly, without any apparent reason, Peter saw that Sir Andrew was getting dimmer, and smaller and smaller. At last he disappeared entirely. Peter, still panting from his run, sat up. He found himself back in the hammock, and his mother still sitting beside him, busy with her sewing. Peter wondered if she had heard what he had shouted out to Sir Andrew.

He did not care if she had. He looked about him, smiling sheepishly. Then he said: "Where's the hoe? I think I'll weed the strawberry bed."

OCTAVIA ROBERTS.

I Hear the Cows A-Lowing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I hear the cows a-lowing,
And the humming of the bee;
It's time to see the shadows fall,
But most important of them all,
It's time to see my daddy
A-comeing home to me.
I'm swinging on the garden gate,
I'm swinging as I wait and wait,
I'm swinging as I wait.

—M. A.

Billy's Garden

BILLY lived in a big city, and ever since he could remember he had wanted a garden. He just longed for a place all his own, where he could put seeds into the soft brown earth and then wait and watch until the little green shoots began to poke their way out to gaze up at the big, wide world. It would be such fun to water them and greater fun still when the little bright-colored flowers themselves appeared.

Can you imagine the joy with which Billy raced home from school one day, after the teacher had announced to the whole class that they were to have a garden up on the very top of the building! Some kind, thoughtful people, who knew all about the pleasure to be derived from growing things, realized the possibilities of a flat roof.

Miss Brown, who taught the class in which Billy was, had shown the children some brightly-colored packages containing the seeds of which each boy and girl was to have a share, when the right time for sowing them arrived. Then there were small trowels and watering cans, all provided by these same kind people who had arranged for the roof garden. It was all so tremendously interesting!

Billy Has His Own Garden

"Mumme, Mumme!" Billy shouted when he reached home. "I'm going to have a really truly garden at last." His mother was just as delighted as Billy himself and Daddy, too, joined in the general enthusiasm.

The little boy did not remember, as his parents did, the dear little trim garden, with its climbing roses and tall hollyhocks, which had been a part of his first home, nor the beautiful old manor, with its well-kept lawns and great rhododendron bushes, where his father had worked for so many years as head gardener.

Billy's first impressions had come to him in less peaceful days. His father he first learned to recognize in the tall khaki-clad figure who came to see his mother and himself—far too seldom for Billy's liking. Such rejoicing as there used to be then! Everybody was happy and Mumme wore what Billy called "the smiley face" all day long. Then, of course, there was that wonderful occasion when the little boy would never forget, when all the bells rang and people shouted and waved flags. It was soon after this that Daddy came home to stay. Since then nothing so lovely had happened until the news of a garden on the schoolhouse roof had been broken.

In a short time everything was ready. Each child was given a little plot in which to sow his seeds and some garden tools with which to work. And how they did work, to be sure!

Toward the middle of the term everything was in fine shape. Several of the little gardens seemed to stand out from among the rest. Billy's garden was noticeable, for he had spent every spare minute he had in careful thought as to how to make best use of the materials supplied. Each little flower, lifting its face proudly toward the blue sky, seemed as if it wanted to tell everyone how much love had been expended upon its growth.

One day, when all the little gardens were busily weeding, some visitors were announced. The children had never seen them before, but Miss Brown whispered that these were the kind friends who had given them the garden.

After the general effect had been praised and admired, one of the visitors stopped beside Billy's little patch. "How very, very pretty!" she said and smiled. "I think you must love flowers as much as I do." Billy responded eagerly and soon the two were deep in animated conversation.

An Invitation

Mrs. Forsythe asked the little boy question after question, with regard to the work he had put into his garden and he answered so brightly and intelligently that when, at last, it was time for the visitors to leave, the lady turned to Billy and said with much pleasure in her voice: "I have had such a delightful time. If this little boy's enthusiasm were the only return for the money it has cost us to put in this roof garden, it would be worth every penny we spent."

Then, turning toward Billy, she said: "I want you to come and see my garden, dear. I shall just love to show it to you."

Before they parted, a date was fixed and Billy's mother was included in the invitation, much to the little boy's joy.

When the day actually arrived, Billy could hardly wait until it was time to start. "Please put on your prettiest dress, Mumme," he coaxed. "The one that looks like lilac flowers." Mrs. Forsythe said that one of the reasons she loves flowers so much is because they always wear such pretty dresses.

Of course, Mumme complied and really, when Billy was attired in his clean, white sailor suit, no one would ever have guessed that their home was in a rather crowded, dingy street, for they both looked as if they belonged to that dear little white cottage with its trim garden in far-away England. This was just what Mrs. Forsythe thought when she came to fetch them in her automobile.

A Wonderful Time Altogether

What a wonderful drive that was! In fact, it was a wonderful day altogether. Everything that Billy had ever dreamed about and longed for

seemed to come to him on that day. Mrs. Forsythe's beautiful country home seemed to the little boy like the palace of one of the kings or queens he had read about in his story book. The smooth, green lawn, with the brilliantly plumaged peacocks—the little lake and the miniature waterfall. The quaint yew hedge clipped and trained into so many strange shapes. Then the rose garden! Billy had never seen so many roses in all his life. He had no words, but just squeezed and squeezed Mumme's hand and she understood perfectly, because she felt just the same way.

Before they left, Mrs. Forsythe had asked many questions. She learned how Daddy had given up the work he loved to become a soldier, because it seemed the right thing for him to do and how, after the war was all over, the little family crossed the ocean thinking there might be greater opportunities for them. But disappointment had followed and sometimes it had been hard for Mumme to keep a "smiley face" and for Daddy to remain brave and cheerful. Mrs. Forsythe listened attentively and then said she would like to talk with Billy's father.

And now comes the best part of the story, for after a few weeks the little family left the dingy crowded street and went to live in another little white cottage with climbing roses.

Daddy is once more doing the work he loves, as Mrs. Forsythe's gardener, and Mumme, whether she is gathering fruit in the garden or making jelly in the kitchen, sings most of the day. While, as for Billy, perhaps no one is happier than he, for now directly school is over he runs home, gets into his overalls and works in a little patch of garden that is all his own, until Mumme calls him in to supper.

Thistles at Home

HAVE you ever tried to count up how many sorts of thistles can be found growing in the English fields and woods? Many persons are content merely to say: "That is only a thistle," and then pass them by; but, if you will do a little more than that, if you will take a small spray of one and compare it with another, and then with another, and so on, you will soon discover what interesting plants the thistles are, and how each one is beautifully fitted for the kind of life that it leads.

Let us look first in the damp shades of the woodland. Great oaks and elms are towering high above us, and on all sides we are hemmed in by masses of hazels, elders and other low-growing shrubs. The branches sway to and fro in the wind, and the leaves are all a-rustle, but here in the woodland damp air is sheltered and still. The thistles here are plenty, tall and slender thistles, with delicate hollow stems crowned with heavy clusters of deep crimson blossoms. These are the marsh thistles, rising high up above our heads to 10 feet or more, and yet safe from winds and storms, in spite of their soft and slender stems. The close-growing trees protect them, and they grow tall without fear.

How different is everything on the grassy hills that lie beyond the wood! Let us find what they have to tell us. Not a tree of any kind, nor even a shrub, will grow in this layer of soil which covers the chalk rocks that lie beneath, and the wind whistles through the thin grass which grows here and there across the slopes. Yet thistles are here, too, and their rich purple blossoms make the hillside gay as a garden. But how different are they from those we found in the wood! A spreading rosette of prickly leaves, with a cluster of flowers in the middle; that is all. This is the dwarf or stemless thistle. It grows the open downs and hillside, and, though it has no trees to protect it from the winds, it is as safe in its chosen home as its tall and handsome cousin in the depths of the wood.

King's Fingers

Nearly all the flowers are thought to derive color from sunlight—the brighter the light, the deeper the hue of the blossom. The wild roses in Colorado are a rich rose, and the columbines come in clear, deep shades. Arbutus that grows in sunny spots is far pinker than that which blooms in the shade, or beneath the snow. Geraniums that are flooded with sunshine boast blossoms of warmer tones.

Yet, oddly enough, one of the most brilliant colored flowers known, apparently, does not depend upon sunshine for its gorgeous flaming red. The cardinal flower, known to every nature lover, who has ever read about New England or northern middle western America, flaunts every bit as vivid blossoms, in the midst of a shady swamp corner, as when found in the glaring sunshine.

From midsummer to the end of September, the vivid red of the cardinal flower glows like a rare jewel, among all other red flowers look faded and tawdry in comparison. Near salt water or fresh, the blossoms—frequently called king's fingers, because of their resemblance to the fingers of a glove—stand boldly forth in all the glory of their unequalled color, challenging the attention of every passer-by.

Even from train windows may often be seen the brilliant cardinal flower, a living flame against the clean green of swamp or meadow.

The Balloon Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
When the balloon man comes around, I wonder why the piping sound. With which he blows his calling horn. Should sound so weary and forlorn.

Balloons themselves are always gay, And as they bob and bounce and sway, Their shiny curves and colors bright Give every child a warm delight.

They tug so hard at strings that tie, It seems they might be born to fly, And while I watch them dip and swing, I feel as light as anything!

Perhaps the man gives out those cries Because he has to sympathize With one or two naughty little boys Who cannot buy his coaxing toys.

Mingo

MINGO first opened her eyes in a hayloft. Her mother was the stable cat, a plump, sleek creature with a loud purring voice. Mingo's two little brothers seemed quite contented to play in the soft hay, but Mingo was always looking through the window of the loft, and wishing she were somewhere else.

One day their mother carried the kittens one at a time down the ladder, through the stable and into the farmyard. "Follow me," she purred, trotting round the kitchen door.

"Sylvia!" called cook. "Come and see Tabitha, and what she has brought to show you!"

A little girl came running to the door. "Oh, what darling little kittens!" she cried. She picked up Mingo and fondled her. Then she turned to her mother, who had also come to see Tabitha's family. "Mother dear, can I have this one for my very own?"

"Yes, dear, as soon as it is old enough to leave its mother."

Sylvia named her kitty Mingo, and went to the hayloft every day to see her. Old Tabitha took great pains to teach Mingo good manners. "I would rather please myself where I live," grumbled Mingo, one morning after a long lesson on how to behave in company.

"Why, you are a regular little gypsy," purred Tabitha.

"What is a gypsy?" asked Mingo.

When her mother had explained, the kitten said: "Then I'll be a gypsy. Good-by mother!"

She was down the ladder and across

the farmyard into the orchard, before Tabitha could stop her. Tall erect and eyes flashing, Mingo marched beneath the cherry trees.

"I am a gypsy cat. I live where I please," she purred to herself. "I can even climb a tree!"

Although Tabitha had told her to wait until she was older, Mingo fixed her little claws into the bark of a cherry tree, and found that climbing was an easy matter. Up and up she went, purring for joy. She paused to rest in the cleft formed by a big branch, and then she discovered that she was hungry. Yes, it must be dinner time. She would go back, and another day, instead, she would be a gypsy cat. But how was she to go back? Mingo had no idea. She peered over the branch. The grass was far, far below, and to jump was impossible. She did not know how to climb down backwards. So she did the wisest thing possible, and began crying for her mother at the top of her voice. Soon Tabitha was at the foot of the cherry tree, calling directions to Mingo. But, by this time, the kitten could not follow them. Then Tabitha set up a loud cry also. Sylvia, who was swinging in the orchard, heard them and came running across the grass. Then she hurried to the house.

"Daddy, my little kitten is up in a cherry tree and cannot get down," she cried.

Mr. Blake brought a short ladder and soon rescued Mingo. And, from that day, Mingo talked no more of being a gypsy cat.

THE HOME FORUM

A Visit With Ignacio Zuloaga at Zumaya

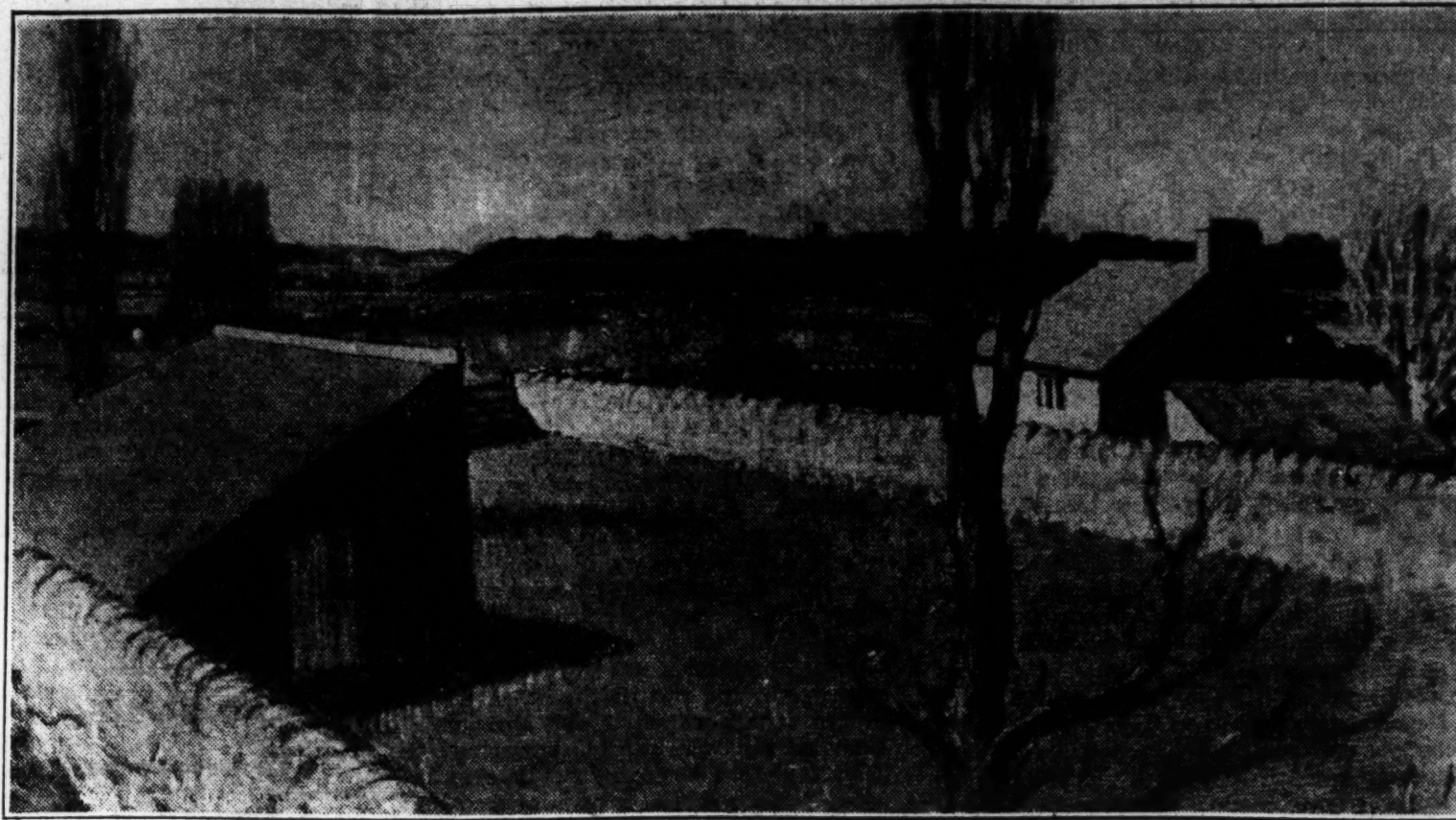
ZUMAYA. A dismal day upon the ocean. The clouds slowly and quietly begin to break into huge, opaque masses, imaginary fantastic architectures appear in the horizon, as if abstracted in the magnificent activities of the celestial kaleidoscope. Suddenly the sun appears among prodigious clouds. The landscape changes its aspect: previously sombre, chilled and grey, now illumined and voluptuous, as if expanded over the ocean, the bay, the steep rocks and the mountains, by the genius of a Tiziano.

The palisade of "Santiago-Echea." In the background, in a circle of plantain-trees, a small fountain and a water spout, appears a Basque land-lord, mightily, slowly, ungainly, with a professional air, an austere and proud head and a tranquil Velasquezan stately carriage, alioyage of a farmer and a sire. It is the great artist, Ignacio Zuloaga.

I salute him in the usual courteous and familiar manner; the voice of the artist modulates without ceasing, his favorite hyperboles—"There are no changes nor innovations in art, they are all in the past, the old, only that which is old is truism, the rest is Parisian confusion. There is nothing more than personality, you either have it, or you do not have it, and to try deliberately to do something new and different in art, is a form of inability. That which is new surges spontaneously from the personality of the artist."

As I look about, surely Zuloaga is consistent with his doctrine, the ideas to which he gives expression should have a name. There is not a single stone in his estate, but has some close relation with another which has been by some stone-cutter in past centuries. Is it not the same in his art and painting? Zuloaga knows every inch of the Basque country and of Spain. He will paint a picture in one place, he will buy one in another, he will admire a sky-light in some ancient church, take note of it and say, "This is splendid for my house in Zumaya!" He will come across a picturesque hermitage which is concealed in the thick woods or near the edge of the road among the black poplar-trees, and he halts for a moment, to examine; so keen is the enthusiasm of this curious and antiquarian pilgrim, that for the time all thought of travel is forgotten. This is art; hyperbole after hyperbole; he takes note again and again, on and on he goes, diligently accumulating the substance of his art and his home, which is also a form of his art and in perfect harmony with himself. He is an antiquarian, an erudite, a reconstructor of things past.

Zuloaga has built a museum and a



"The Pool in the Marsh," by Sir C. J. Holmes

By permission of the Grosvenor Galleries, London

hermitage in his estate. He assures me that where this hermitage now stands, there have passed in the Mediaeval Age the Pilgrims of Santiago. In this hermitage he has condensed all the essential character of the Basque religious constructions. Great ruggedness, marvelous walls of sandy squared stones, huge beams of lumber from which the bark has scarcely been removed. Those who have seen and know the Basque churches, in Guetaria, Lezo and Vergara, can judge and enjoy the abundance of mastery.

The museum is superb, sublime; canvases of El Greco and Goya at their best, wonderful hand for choosing and disposing! Zuloaga entertains the ambition that his house in Zumaya shall be visited by all the tourists who came to Spain, a very plausible ambition, for whosoever may come for the purpose of seeing paintings could never overlook this magnificent collection. "There is no new art," repeats Zuloaga as he bids me farewell, "all of Cézanne is in El Greco, as well as all that which they call modern painting. It is all in the Art of Yesterday."

As I take the road towards the ocean which leads to Guetaria, I cannot help but think what a lively argument El Greco would have had with Zuloaga. Art is not merely retrospection.

Moon Rising

Into the gathered cornfields the moon comes, red and round.
The night-breeze passes with a low, humming sound.

On the silent shore the ebb-tide drowns;
Dusk like a dream lies over the farm-houses.

The wind barely stirs the dew-heavy fern;
The fox has stolen from the cairn.

Sleep claims the tillage, rock-land and the unknown sky,
Where the gay Northern lights pale now and die—

Pale now and die, as the red moon pales,
Whitening, dwindling the higher it sails.
—Joseph Campbell, in The Double Dealer.

Hamlet's Part in Hamlet

The character of Hamlet is perhaps that by which, since the days of Betterton, a succession of popular performers have had the greatest ambition to distinguish themselves. The length of the part may be one of their reasons. But for the character itself, we find it in a play, and therefore we judge it a fit subject of dramatic representation. The play itself abounds in maxims and reflections beyond any other, and therefore we consider it as a proper vehicle for conveying moral instruction. But Hamlet himself—what does he suffer meanwhile by being dragged forth as a public school master, to give lectures to the crowd!

Why, nine parts in ten of what Hamlet does, are transactions between himself and his moral sense, they are the effusions of his solitary musings, which he retires to his room and corners and the most sequestered parts of the palace to pour forth; or rather, they are silent meditations with which his bosom is bursting, reduced to words for the sake of the reader, who must else remain ignorant of what is passing there. These profound sorrows, these light-and-noise-abhorring ruminations, which the tongue scarce dares utter to deaf walls and chambers, how can they be represented by a gesticulating actor, who comes and mouths them out before an audience, making four hundred people his confidants at once? I say not that it is the fault of the actor so to do; he must pronounce them ore rotundo, he must insinuate them into his auditory by some trick of eye, tone, or gesture, or he fails. He must be thinking all the while of his appearance, because he knows that all the while the spectators are judging of it.

And this is the way to represent the shy, negligent, retiring Hamlet!—Charles Lamb

IN THESE days of highly specialized knowledge, it is with something of a mistrust that we look at a Jack-of-all-trades and take for granted he "is a master of none." When, however, one does arise who is master of all the trades he practices, his position is at once a happy and enviable one. A discerning few will see that any part of the man's work must be affected for good by the excellence with which he performs the others. But the larger public not knowing the make-up of a many-sided genius, because of his rarity, will easily dismiss him as a dilettante for the reason that this type is common.

Again he is the subject of the pavilion's specious objection. "Ruskin to the political economist was a sound art critic, to the artist a trustworthy economist, and in our midst today is another economist who is considered by many to be a better humorist. Still it is rarely that so competently versatile a man as Sir C. J. Holmes arises and when he does he must be the subject of at least surprise."

Sir Charles Holmes has been editor of the Burlington Magazine, Slade Professor at Oxford, and Director of the National Portrait Gallery, and is now the Director of the National Gallery and one of the most important living British painters. With all this activity there is a quiet unobtrusiveness about him, yet his authority in public affairs of art and his influence upon the practice of it as a painter is far-reaching.

His painting is distinctly personal and easily recognizable, not from any dramatic or effective qualities but rather because his pictures are always "well-behaved" on the walls. They do not startle, they tell no story, they do not say how clever they are, but cleverly disguise it. For him there is no fixed canon of ideal beauty. He cannot be labeled as a Classicist, a Romanticist, a Realist or an Idealist. He is a pioneer whose personal variation from previously existing standards of excellence produces pictures marked by a new intensity of feeling, a new sense of vitality and by a new sense of pattern. And this is no small achievement for a man who might easily have been controlled and subjected to the influence of past work with which his official position has made him so familiar.

On the other hand, the subject matter of Sir C. J. Holmes' pictures may have something to do with this newness. He has chosen a phase of English landscape almost entirely neglected by English painters; that wonderful stretch of borderland in the north with its raw bare slopes, and sudden outcrops of limestone crag. The heather-covered moorland, the lonely valley, the simple horizon and wide sweep of gray sky are to him elements of design in which pretty detail is unnecessary. This love of detail and moorland, dominating most of his pictures, links the present time with the long holidays of his boyhood spent in the lake district. Yet it is curiously interesting that it was while at Preston, the place of his birth, that the impulse came to paint factories, which were to occupy so much of his attention in 1912 and 1913 when he began his series of industrial landscapes, that have supplied so much impetus to the modern movement in England of making pictorial use of such material.

It was at Eton, however, that the young Holmes, fired by Ruskin's "Modern Painters," made his first study, a copy of "The Vale of Tempe" in "The Student's Greece." As a young man in a publishing house he spent his spare time studying landscape drawing, receiving the kindly help and criticism of Charles Ricketts and William Strang. In spite of crowded years in scholarship, teaching, and art criticism, he became a regular contributor to the New English Art Club where he first exhibited in 1900. In 1909 he published his now famous work "Notes on the Science of Picture Making," which is a direct contradiction to the common fallacy that to know much about the making of pictures is to paint them badly.

To read his book is to get a fuller understanding of his own practice in the art of painting. His constant exercise of the craft, ever searching for

new fields of conquest, his treatment of each scene as a problem of three-dimensional volume to be expressed in a two-dimensional medium, his refusal to be trapped by the common snare to the painter, of pattern, line and color for their own sakes, all these qualities he explains to the full in the more obvious language of writing. Yet his painting is a strong silent witness to the clarity of this same analytical gift and practical demonstration of theory. "The artist," he says, "must remain a student all the time he is attempting to be a master. Breadth and freedom are not only passwords to praise from many critics, but to the unthinking they seem easier than laborious exactness, and the path from ease to indolence is short."

The Cousins

They were numerous, the members of this family; they were beautiful; they partook of their meals, or were at that moment partaking of one, out of doors. . . . But the romance of the hour was particularly in the fact that the children, my entertainers, riveted my gaze to stockinged and shoeless legs and feet, conveying somehow that they were not poor and destitute but rich and provided—just as I took their garden-fest for overflowing food—and that their state as of children of nature was a refinement of freedom and grace. They were to become great and beautiful, the household of that glimmering vision; they were to figure historically, heroically, and serve great public ends, but always, to my remembering eyes and fond fancy, they were to move through life as with the bare white feet of that family of nature, the particular cousins I now speak of had conceived, under the influence of I know not what unextinguished morning star, the liveliest taste for the earliest possible rambles and researches, in which they were so good as to allow me, when I was otherwise allowed, to participate. . . . Of a wondrous mixed sweetness and sharpness and queeriness of uneffaced reminiscence is all that aspect of the cousins and the rambles and the overlapping nights melting along the odorously bedamped and retouched streets and arcades; bright in the ineffable morning light, above all, of our peculiar young culture and candour.—Henry James, in "A Small Boy and Others."

The Most Serious of the Arts

Let us come to architecture. It is the fundamental art. Without it, you may have a few brilliant men painting pictures for a few brilliant picture-dealers; you may have many profiteers recognizing that a gift picture-frame may have something in it; but . . . you will not find the people seizing a great picture and carrying it in triumphal procession down the Strand. Clever artists will continue to arise, both in painting and sculpture, and a few discerning people will rejoice in them; geniuses will break through from time to time—generally under intense discouragement. New schools will try new experiments, and be in the schools before them. But you will not make art again secure and inevitable. . . . you will not establish art again as the habit of mankind; until you set men's paths about with beauty again; and this involves two things. It involves architecture, the mightiest and most serious of the arts, and costume, the lightest and most capricious—yes, if Pericles had worn a top-hat and spats, where would Phidias have been? How much of the prestige of our ancient universities is due to their architectural beauty, and to the fact that in the academic habit some relics of medieval costume are retained? Yet I notice in some modern universities a tendency to regard even the humble minimum of a black gown as something to be discarded as much as possible, because it happened to be both convenient and graceful. . . . Fortunately, I need not take up time

The Table in the Wilderness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of the wandering of the children of Israel in the wilderness is not merely an account of the progress of a nomadic people; it serves also to illustrate the experiences of the erring, human mind before one finds rest in God. Over and over again the Israelites had proof of the power and goodness of God; time after time did Moses strive to show them the paramount necessity of strict obedience to the Word of the Lord. Yet, how long it took them to learn, because of the materiality of their longings and their desires! They quickly forgot the oppression and injustice from which they had suffered in Egypt; but the remembrance of the fleshpots stirred them to grumble at the simple food provided for them by God. In spite of all that had been done for them, in spite of their having been refreshed with waters gushing out of the stony rock, yet they spoke against God, saying, "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" They turned back; they grieved Him in the desert; they limited the Holy One of Israel, as we are told in the seventy-eighth psalm.

We can easily see the wickedness, the folly and ingratitude of the Israelites in rebelling against Moses, their leader, and in murmuring against the goodness and power of God. But do we not sometimes manifest the same errors in our own thoughts, when we find ourselves surrounded with difficulties and hardships, as we trudge wearily over the desert sands of our own human experience? Mrs. Eddy's definition of the spiritual meaning of the word "wilderness" is most illuminating, helping us to an understanding of the Bible in a spiritual sense. As given on page 597 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," this definition reads: "WILDERNESS. Loneliness; doubt; darkness. Spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence." Individually and collectively, the human race passes through the sense of the inadequacy and barrenness of materiality before it is ready to enter the promised land,—the condition of peace and plenty which accompanies the complete and perfect understanding of God, in which is no material sense at all.

Many of us who have adopted Christian Science, who have entered into a measure of freedom from that hard bondage to sin and sickness wherein we were made to serve, find that it is a long way to the promised land. We find that the desert of human hopes and fears still stretches before, behind, and around; and if we turn back, and once again count our blessings on a material basis, we may find ourselves falling into the same old sin,—that of limiting the Holy One of Israel by asking bitterly, "Can God

furnish a table in the wilderness?" When the disciples of Jesus heard him speak of his compassion on the multitude, they said, "Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude?" And yet, for three days the Christ had been giving them spiritual bread from heaven, feeding them all with wondrous things of Truth and Love, the sustaining power of which they had failed to appreciate. The final demonstration of divine Love with the loaves and fishes was a fitting finish to that three days' work.

The psalmist said, "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." In the wilderness there is no order,—everything is in extremes: we see either a dreary waste or a tangle of overgrown vegetation, the trees crowding out light and air, choking and entangling one another's growth. But the Bible speaks of preparing a table there, implying a sense of order, restraint, loving care and forethought. "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" Ask of those who have eaten and drunk at that table! They will tell you they have proved that the teachings of Christian Science are indeed to be relied upon. "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need," says Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 494); and when we cease to limit the holy power of the one Mind, we find the table spread for us in the midst of the loneliness, doubt, and fear, in the seeming presence of the enemies of right thinking. We do not have to wait till we have completely conquered these false beliefs of sin and sickness; but in the hour of need the table is spread to refresh us on our journey. "The rebellious dwell in a dry land," we read in Psalms; but, as we cease to rebel, and turn lovingly and gratefully to God, in obedience, to strengthen us for overcoming, the wilderness takes on a different appearance. It begins to rejoice and to blossom exceedingly, as Isaiah saw it; refreshing pools of water arise, because in Christian Science we find the highway of which he spoke. It is called the way of holiness—the way of health. The fruit of the Spirit, "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," is spread upon that table, which divine Love furnishes even in the wilderness.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

FitzGerald to Barton

[London]

[March 2, 1842]
And now, Barton, know that I really have made my last purchase in the picture line for the season—today at Phillips' I fell—my virtue fell under the Auctioneer's hammer—an early Venetian picture the seducer—a Holy Family—to think such Families should be painted to allure unwary youths into sin!—There were six collected in a quiet corner just outside the walls of Nazareth, or Bethlehem—sweet St. Catherine with the palm in her hand, her yellow hair encircled with a row of pearls. The child is an ugly . . . child—but I skip him—This picture pleases me hugely! But my encouragement to buy at such a price is that Mr. Browne the elder (long life to him!) came to town yesterday: eat a meat tea at my rooms; and was pleased to express himself laudatorily of my Opie Fruit Girl!—I said nothing then: but I hope to make him buy her for what I gave—£4. She has cost me some shillings more in getting her curtailed: and then have I not painted her myself?—Besides this I understand a man at Bedford has offered to buy a picture I have there: good fellow: so he shall: and then I shant have to borrow monies this quarter, shall I?—And as for the future, I utterly scorn it—I bought the best picture in to-day's auction; and this over the dealers' heads: who had agreed the picture had been painted on:—"Look there—there's a patch" &c.—whereas the picture has been rubbed, not re-painted, and probably was but a sketch at first. I exult over the whole tribe.

Alfred Tennyson suddenly appeared in town to-day: I carried him off to the auction; and then with violence to Moxon: who is to call on him to-morrow, and settle the publishing of a new volume. And only think: 2 new volumes are just coming out: one by Daddy Wordsworth; another by Campbell's the Daddy's Tragedy!—what a lamentable one it will be—and Campbell's book is to get money—then Trench is coming out!—such wonders is this Spring to call forth. Milnes talks of a popular edition of his poems!—poor devil, as if he could make one by any act of typography.

Goodbye. Given under our hand in the exultation of a new purchase this 2nd or 1st day of March in the year 1842

—From "Unpublished Letters" in Scribner's Magazine.

E. FitzGerald.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922

EDITORIALS

Slavery in Africa

AMONG the many shortcomings which it was thought the human race had overcome, but which closer after-war scrutiny has revealed to be still existent, is that of human slavery. Though in certain European countries, particularly in the north, this form of barbarism has been unknown for several hundreds, if not thousands, of years, it is less than sixty years since it was abolished by force in the United States, and there must still be American citizens who once owned slaves. Certain forms of coolie labor in some of the Central American countries are little better than forced employment, while it is often asserted that under the system of land tenure that prevails in some sections of the former slave belt of the United States the black population is little better off than before the Civil War.

Likewise in some of the European colonies in Central Africa, particularly in Belgian Congo, there flourished, until shortly before the World War, a system of forced labor that scarcely differed from slavery. Even today reports appear occasionally in Belgian newspapers to the effect that the black laborers in certain mines are "treated with a cruelty that surpasses belief." The exactions from native laborers by European employers were recently condemned by the Governor-General himself. In the French Chamber of Deputies there was denounced, a short time ago, a certain contract between the French Commissioner-General of Togoland, one of the African colonies acquired after the war from Germany, and a company organized in Paris to develop a concession in that country.

According to this contract, which the authorities had to annul after the exposure, the Government's representative agreed to "furnish upon demand, as he has hitherto, agricultural labor of the class known as 'ouvriers Cabrais' sufficient for operating this grant." Though this kind of laborer receives a slight remuneration, that does not alter the fact that they are rounded up by Government policemen and forced to work. Two deputies were members of this company, and M. Diagne, a native representative of Senegal, stated frankly in the Chamber that "all the concessions in the hands of Englishmen and Frenchmen in the Togoland are worked in this manner." How delighted the inhabitants of this Province must be that they have exchanged their German masters for the champions of civilization!

When so-called Christian gentlemen and gentlewomen of Europe do not hesitate to enjoy profits extracted from forced human labor, it is less to be wondered at that some of the Muhammadan landowners in Abyssinia, the only independent country left in Africa, should be keeping slaves. During the last year there has appeared in the Westminster Gazette of London a series of articles by two English travelers, Darley and Sharp, exposing the horrors of the slave trade in Abyssinia. The last article was printed on June 6. The testimony of these men has been further corroborated by a Swiss doctor, George Montandon, who, prior to the war, spent some years in the Ethiopian Empire, and after his return published his observations in a volume entitled "Au Pays Ghimirra." Among other things he described the system of slavery as he had seen it. In the Journal de Genève for July 19, Dr. Montandon brings the gruesome story up to date by quoting the personal report of a friend, M. Godi Schrenk, of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, who returned from Abyssinia as late as last March after a sojourn of two years.

The number of slaves acquired by the old-fashioned slave hunt or "razzia," M. Schrenk estimates at only from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The others are born into their unhappy state. The dealers are generally Muhammadans. The Christians who engage in the slave trade are usually soldiers; more seldom native shopkeepers. Children, up to three years have no market value. Between the ages of three and ten they are worth the equivalent of from \$4 to \$10, and grownups are worth from \$10 to \$40. Though a regular open slave market no longer exists, M. Schrenk has seen a lot of five or six offered for sale in a local market place. They are never offered directly to Europeans, but always through intermediaries. Some of them are sent secretly by an "underground" route toward the Red Sea, and across it to Arabia, and perhaps farther.

While the British writers, cited above, assert that the arms by which the slave trade is carried on come from the United States, entering through the French port of Djibouti on the Red Sea, the Swiss travelers believe that most of them are smuggled across the Red Sea from the Arabian coast. In any event, those who manufacture and ship abroad weapons and ammunition of any sort cannot be too careful in ascertaining to what use they are to be put, unless they are indifferent as to their uses.

The whole system of forced labor, whether in the form of involuntary employment in the European colonies or in the more classical form of regular slavery in the native empire of Abyssinia, ought so to shock the world's conscience that joint measures would be taken by all civilized nations to blot out the whole terrible business. But until the nations which authorize forced labor in their own colonies or mandated territories in order to enrich their concessionaires clean house for themselves, all attempts to interfere with the internal affairs of Abyssinia under humanitarian pretext of "controlling" slavery should be looked upon with suspicion.

EMPHASIZING the fact that the great majority of railroad officials have come up from the ranks, someone has pointed out that you could dash into the average meeting of railway executives and shout, "Low bridge!"—and they would all "duck." Be this as it may, it is at least assuring to the strikers to know that, regardless of the right or wrong of their contentions, they can meet with their superiors on common ground.

Uplifting Politics

IT HAS long been realized by the earnest young pessimists graduated each year from American universities and colleges, that political conditions in the United States were sadly in need of reformation. Their chief complaint has been that the management of public affairs has been left almost entirely to the practical politicians, representing the great agricultural, industrial, transportation, commercial, and financial interests. The result has been to fill state legislatures and the Congress with representatives of the people whose concern is with the prosaic business of getting a livelihood, and little or no attention has been paid to the serious problems of art, literature, music, or amusements.

Not all of them, however. There is, fortunately, what Matthew Arnold called "a saving remnant," and under its leadership a movement has been inaugurated that promises to lift American politics out of the commonplace up to the high plane of the new idealism of which the watchword is: "The impossible alone is practicable." Denominating themselves "The New Modernists," a number of the leading novelists, poets, artists, and motion picture actresses of New York City have united in calling a convention of kindred spirits for the purpose of bringing about the election of a "business man" as Governor of the Empire State. Of course they mean someone engaged in the higher business of amusing or enlightening the populace. No candidate has yet been nominated, but it is believed that Captain Traprock, F.R.A., the eminent explorer of the South Seas, will, if he receives a sufficient number of votes, be New York's next Governor. Out of this humble beginning it is easy to foresee great possibilities. The New Modernism will doubtless spread rapidly and may soon become a national factor. What with the almost universal dissatisfaction with the new tariff bill, and the inferior weather furnished by the Administration at Washington, it is conceivable that 1924 will see the election of a "business" President, pledged to the best traditions of the New York Algonquin Club. It is to be regretted that the accident of British birth will prevent that promising young poet, Oliver Herford, from becoming the first "business" President. While Gelett Burgess is eligible, his exceptional experience as a fancier of purple cows marks him as intended for Secretary of Agriculture. Louis Evans Shipman, who combines playwriting with farming and other aleatory pursuits, might have attained to that high office had he not, by becoming the editor of "Life," incurred the enmity of at least 4,000,000 amateur humorists, whose contributions he had coldly rejected. Still, there is no scarcity of candidates, and when the necessary constitutional changes have been made we may expect to see official documents of the United States, signed Maude Adams, President.

The Season's Promise

IN THE New England states and in all that vast expanse of farms, orchards and meadows extending from east to west and embracing the northern section of the United States and the more southern portions of Canada, the first indications of the approach of autumn mark an epoch. As August begins to wane, bringing the first realization of shortening days and lengthening nights, one waits expectantly for the appearance of the yellowing and then the ripening leaves, the forerunners of those chilly but invigorating evenings when the study lamp invites a return to bookshelves and the fireside. The droning insects of the fields and woods seem almost unconsciously to change the pitch and meter of their songs; the foraging honey-bees, apparently satisfied that their winter stores are assured, fly slowly and almost aimlessly from blossom to blossom, gleaming the choicest sweets from the goldenrod and the scattered purple flowers growing near the edge of the pond.

Everywhere there seems to be realized a sense of supreme satisfaction because of some great accomplishment. It must be that the season's promise has been abundantly fulfilled. In the barns, the meadows, and the fields, wherever one chooses to look, may be found the assuring proof that an abundance has again been bestowed upon those who strive and toil to accomplish a worthy and desirable end. And how unostentatiously has all this been brought about! While there have been strifes and contentions, possibly over a division of the incidental increment or profit arising from the products of the soil, those who have learned the lesson of patience and application, and have come to realize that only by intelligent concentration and unselfish industry can the reward be gained, have remembered seedtime and harvest and have realized, for themselves and for others, a bounty and a blessing.

One may well wonder what the result would be were those who have learned this great secret to refuse to make use of the knowledge and opportunity which are theirs. Suppose they were to demand, in advance, the assurance that what might appear to be an impossible division of rewards should be agreed upon, and being denied this should refuse to plow, sow, or reap. The petty strifes and contentions which now and so often engross the attention of a patient people would seem inconsequential.

But there is hope that that condition may never arise. Those who have learned the great secret which the seasons teach to those who listen attentively and study intelligently have committed themselves to a higher and better purpose than is sometimes realized. Achievement, the assurance of promises fulfilled, faith proved by works, and the lesson of constancy—sometimes hard enough to learn—have taught them to endure. It requires courage and fortitude perhaps, but there are no misgivings when there has been gained the realization that the promise of reward is never broken. Waning August renews that assurance, brings again the abiding realization of fulfillment, and fortifies faith with performance.

Light Cocaine and Four Per Cent Heroin

THE Congress of the United States has enacted laws prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale, except under the most stringent regulations for medicinal purposes only, of habit-forming drugs, so-called. This action has been taken in order to protect the public against the dangerous abuse of these drugs, and while the laws are often violated by unscrupulous vendors who minister to unfortunate addicts, there is no evidence of a desire on the part of any right-thinking citizens to repeal the laws, or to amend them by permitting the sale of compounds containing small percentages of the forbidden substances. It is difficult to imagine a serious proposal that Congress should allow the sale of diluted cocaine, or 4 per cent heroin.

After fully 100 years of discussion of the injurious effects of the drug alcohol, the people of the United States, in the manner provided by law, amended their national Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of that drug, and Congress has enacted laws for putting the amendment into effect. Many persons were opposed to national control of the liquor traffic, on the ground that the exercise of the police power was properly a function of the several states, but that question is no longer an issue. It was settled when three-fourths of all the states formally ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

Despite the explicit constitutional prohibition of intoxicating liquors, or as they are often called, alcoholic beverages, there is a widespread agitation for the amendment of the enforcement law so as to permit the sale of beverages containing relatively low percentages of alcohol. The reasoning on which this demand for nullification of the supreme law of the land is based appears to be somewhat to this effect: "Big rattlesnakes are poisonous, and should be killed, but young snakes can safely be tolerated." If the drug users were to follow the example of the "light wines and beer" propagandists they would form "Liberal Opinion Leagues," and urge the Congress to allow them to have moderate doses of their favorite drug. The fact that by simply taking a larger number of doses of the diluted compound the basic law would be nullified, makes such a suggestion absurd. But if we are to have 4 per cent beer, and 8 or 10 per cent wine, why not let down the bars for drug addicts?

When the Perspective Is Lost

THE lemming is a small Arctic animal. It is only a few inches of rodent animation. And still under certain conditions of atmosphere and surroundings, so small an animal as the lemming may assume to the eye the proportions of a monster. Somewhere in his various fascinating accounts of Arctic travel and study, Vilhjalmur Stefansson tells the story of stalking for hours what he thought was a Polar bear, on a bare horizon. When he approached the bear, its huge bulk dissolved—and a lemming scurried away from the spot where Mr. Stefansson thought he had seen the bear.

On a bare sand dune overlooking the ocean the other day, a tall, gaunt figure loomed up on the bare horizon. "Who is that tall man?" queried an interested spectator in the sandy solitude. When the figure drew near, it seemed to telescope into itself—and the next moment the tall, gaunt figure stood revealed as a neighbor's little boy. Mr. Stefansson, like the questioner on the beach, had lost his perspective for the time being. There was no neighboring object by which to measure the lemming as a small rodent and not a Polar bear. There was no object of known size near the little boy to show that he was a little boy and not a stalking giant. The error lay entirely in the temporary loss of perspective.

Our troubles and perplexities sometimes assume similarly exaggerated proportions because of the low visibility or the entire disappearance of standards of comparison. When the standards are found and the correct perspective is restored, these troubles and perplexities shrink to diminished proportions—and we wonder how we could have made the distressing mistake of investing them with giant size. It is a fine thing to cultivate a proper perspective—a correct appreciation of values.

Early Rising a National Asset

AFTER a study on the spot of American life, Lord Leverhulme, one of Great Britain's captains of industry, has reached at least one interesting conclusion which merits being noted on the western side of the friendly Atlantic. He puts that conclusion in the following words: "America has three-fourths of the world's gold in her coffers, but this is not a danger for Britons. The danger lies in habits of early rising." London, Lord Leverhulme points

out, begins its business day at least an hour later than New York, as time runs on that side of the Atlantic. It is slower in getting under headway. It must be noted, too, that London ends its business day an hour earlier than New York and other great American cities. And what London does in respect to a clipped-off day, England as a whole does.

The "habit of early rising" is an important advantage in these days of keen competition. That custom in America is a survival of pioneering days, the days when much had to be done to conquer the wilderness, to master the soil, between the rising and the setting of the sun. In beginning the day earlier than London, the American worker in large cities is running true to the tradition of the country, deeply rooted in its soil and its past.

"America has to a supreme degree the habit of work," says this friendly British commentator on the American way of doing things. The habit of early rising is a

corollary to the great American habit—or what used to be the great American habit—of work. The forefathers accomplished the conquest of the continent in a generation by reasonably long hours of labor, beginning when the day was very young and ending when it was fairly old. That was in the days when a day's pay was regarded as entitling the payer to a day's work. It will be an evil day for America when that basis of fair give-and-take is definitely eliminated from its industrial and moral code.

The House Where James Monroe Lived

JAMES MONROE is a conspicuous character, not only in American history, but in world history. This statesman for some years lived in the once imposing mansion—imposing as to taste, though perhaps not as to size—in Prince Street, in New York. There is a tablet on the house, put there by the Woman's, Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, commemorating the connection between the statesman and the house. That recognition is fitting, as far as it goes, but it is far from adequate.

The purities have surged up around the Monroe mansion since Monroe lived in it. The house is used by waste-paper and rag-picking establishments. The walls and floors are mucked and disfigured by five generations of drab commercialism. The home surroundings of one of the most brilliant intellects that America has produced are the dwelling place of rats and the mart of rubbish collectors. Yet, underneath the dirt and tarnish of the years, the relics of carved mahogany and the faded glories of fine old fretted balustrade are still discernible. But squalor rules where James Monroe once lived—and thought.

Is this the maximum of respect that America can pay to one of her greatest men? The Italian-born real estate agent who is concerned in the renting of the house to the Italian waste-paper collectors and ragpickers, says fittingly of this neglect: "I cannot understand the American viewpoint, the American method of handling these historic old homes." Neither could most Americans, of American stock stretching back to Colonial times, if they only stopped to think about it.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has tried to pay the proper respect to Monroe's memory by repeated efforts to raise money enough to buy the house and put it to a proper use, perhaps as the New York home of the Pan-American Union. But the funds have not been forthcoming. The things that Monroe wrought are now a world fundamental, "upon which," as the tablet on the house says, "depend the freedom of American Republics and the Safety of the United States from Foreign Aggression." And this great man's former home is a ragpicker's establishment.

Editorial Notes

THE Provisional Government of Ireland wants to run before it has learned to toddle. It has recently attempted to force compulsory Irish into all official correspondence, in spite of the agreement that English and Irish should be equally permissible. In a circular sent out to the Congested Districts Board it directed that all letters, instead of beginning "Sir" and ending "Your obedient servant," should be prefaced with the prescribed forms—for a lord "A Highness Uasail," for a knight "A Ridire Onoraigh," for a baronet "A Bharonagh Cnoraigh," for a priest "A Athair Urramaigh," for a Protestant clergyman "A Dhuine Uasail Oirmhidhneigh," for an ordinary layman "A Chara," and that letters should end with the words "Is mise, le meas nior," with a supplementary direction that great care must be taken to put in all the accents. One may recall a deputation which, as the tablet on the house says, "depend the address to Napoleon III. It was delivered in what was thought to be the purest Parisian, and in his reply the Emperor said how much he regretted that his education had precluded the study of Irish.

THE debt of the Allies to the United States totals, in round numbers, \$16,000,000,000. In these days of thinking in large numbers, this figure is taken with a comprehending lifting of the brow and a slight shrug of the shoulder. However, it is somewhat enlightening to note that if the Allies could pay up, and did so, with silver dollars, there would be more dollars than there are letters in 4000 Bibles. It would take 10,000 freight cars loaded well over lawful capacity to transport this tremendous sum, which, on being unloaded, could be piled in 35,000 stacks each a mile high. Not having any pressing need for the money, it could be used to advantage in paving a solid path, over a foot in width, around the world. This, naturally enough, would not be undertaken until the amount had been checked over, which, of course, would only take ten men, starting in at the age of twenty-five—and each counting day and night at the rate of \$1 per second—until they were seventy-five, to complete.

MR. VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON is one of those interesting people who go about proving that the most firmly established ideas may be capsize by merely looking at them from the other end. No sooner has he convinced many of us that the Arctic regions would make a most delightful residential outpost, than he begins to manipulate the world's mileage. Armed with a map of the North Pole and its neighboring land areas, he shows, in an article to the National Geographic Magazine, that all these supposedly widely separated continents are really bumping heads around the rim of the Arctic Ocean. Thus, for example, by taking the most direct northern route, Liverpool and Yokohama are only 4960 miles apart, instead of 11,000, as most people think. Of course, Mr. Stefansson's route is by air, not by land or water. But then, as he says, air traffic on this scale is only a matter of a few years. As to climate, his praises of the Arctic are enough to make the Californian look to his laurels.